



# ***Daily Report***

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-87-188  
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29 September 1987

# Daily Report

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FBIS-EAS-87-188

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## North Korea

### **U.S. Commits 'Aerial Espionage' Over Coast** *SK291040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT* 29 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors, from 11:14 to 11:20 today, infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above the coastal waters east of Kosong of our country and, letting it fly up to the air above the coastal waters east of Kim Chaek, north Hamgyong Province, committed aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic.

Such aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists ran into 14 cases in September, 6 cases more than in August.

They continue committing vicious aerial espionage against the northern half of the Republic at a time when the DPRK Government put forward an arms cut proposal and is striving for its implementation and after our side protested against their aerial espionage at the 439th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on September 22. This vividly shows that they are not interested in the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

### **Daily Condemns U.S. Olympic Security Scheme** *SK290447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT* 29 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—The U.S. authorities are these days extra zealous in giving military assurances to the South Korean puppets in connection with the 24th Olympic games.

Commenting on this, *Nodong Sinmun* today says: This is a move to increase tensions in downright opposition to our efforts for the relaxation of tensions and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The author of the commentary says:

Talking with the South Korean puppet foreign minister, U.S. State Secretary Shultz spun out lies about someone's "obstructions to the Olympics" and blared that the United States would take "a joint action" against them and the "security commitments and stance" of the United States towards South Korea were firm.

Under the pretexts of fictitious "threat from the North" and of "successful opening of the Olympic games" the U.S. imperialists scheme to step up preparations for a new war against us by massing large forces of the U.S. three services around South Korea and, especially, establishing a stance of nuclear forestalling attack.

To talk about the "successful opening of the Olympic games" while engaging themselves in arms buildup is an act insulting the Olympic movement.

If the Olympic games are held in a dreary atmosphere with the South Korean land, air and sea crowded with aggression forces, they cannot be a festival of peace and friendship.

Lurking behind the U.S. imperialists' outcries for "security of the Olympics" by Armed Forces is the sinister intention to threaten and repress at the point of the bayonet the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the popular masses now furiously raging in South Korea and extend the military dictatorship under the veil of "democracy" by patronising the traitors.

The schemings to bring huge U.S. forces into South Korea, aiming at the single-handed opening of the Olympic games in Seoul, are a new dangerous factor of the increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula and growing danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

### **Foreign Ministers Express Support at UN** *SK290435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT* 29 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)—Delegates of various countries made speeches at the plenary session of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly in support of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister of China, said:

The tension on the Korean peninsula can be eased only through the relaxation of the military confrontation and the strengthening of contact and dialogue between the North and the south of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the proposal for phased arms reduction of the North and the south, the proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and the proposal for tripartite talks on foreign minister level of the North and the South of Korea and the United States one after another.

These proposals are constructive and reasonable. We expect that these proposals will enjoy affirmative response from the parties concerned.

Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, said in reference to the Korean problem:

There is a real possibility for the solution to the Korean problem.

The Korean people's desire to relax the tensions and withdraw foreign forces and nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula cannot but evoke sympathy.

Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of Cuba, reaffirmed invariable solidarity with the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is waging an arduous struggle to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and clear South Korea of the U.S. occupation forces. He said:

We support the stand of the DPRK that Korea should not enter the U.N. in the status of the division till the reunification of the country is achieved.

Cuba supports the cohosting of the Olympic games by the North and the south, he stressed:

Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, stated that in connection with the tense situation on the Korean peninsula the GDR supports the reasonable and constructive proposals put forward by the DPRK.

Romanian Foreign Minister Ioan Totu declared that Romania supports the stand and initiatives of the DPRK and reaffirms firm solidarity and support to the political and diplomatic efforts and activities of the DPRK to reunify the country peacefully and independently on a democratic basis.

**Kim Il-song Receives AAPSO Officials**  
*SK251100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT*  
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the general secretary, vice-president and deputy general secretaries of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO] who are attending the International Conference for Denuclearization, Peace and anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asian-Pacific Region.

Present there were general secretary of the AAPSO Nouri Abdulrazak; vice-presidents of the AAPSO Abdul Hamid Mohtat, deputy prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, K.M. Shepande, minister of state of prime minister's office of Zambia, Vladimir Tolstikov, first vice-chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Ali Ameir Mohamed, delegate of Tanzania, Vasudev Acharya, chairman of the Indian lower house group, Amin Abu al Shamat, deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party of Syria, Aaron Shiuhepo Hsihepo, deputy secretary for foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the Southwest Africa People's Organisation; and deputy general secretaries of the AAPSO Facine Bangoura, Chitta Biswas and V. Zeinalov.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity; Kim Yong-sun, first deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries and vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African solidarity, were on hand.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gifts were presented to him by the guests.

**AAPSO Secretary on 'Dangerous U.S. Policy'**  
*SK250533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT*  
25 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—Chitta Biswas, deputy general secretary of the AAPSO, delivered a report "the dangerous policy of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region and the task for denuclearization and peace in this region" on the first and second agenda items of the international conference for denuclearization, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in Asian-Pacific region which opened here on September 24.

He first referred to the dangerous policy of the United States in the Asian-Pacific region.

The Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States, though a regional one, is closely associated with its global objectives, and is really in the service of its policy of overall confrontation with socialist, non-aligned and other peace loving countries.

The essentials of the Asia-Pacific strategy of the United States consist of the acceleration of American military build-up as the most decisive point, the transformation of Japan into a mainstay for the United States in Asia and the Pacific, the support for the reactionary forces for destabilization activities, the achievement of military alliances, the increase of American military pressure in the Far East, South Asia, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf and finally the formation of the Pacific Community involving tens of littoral states under American military, economic and political control and domination.

The Asia-Pacific strategy of the Reagan administration has been deployed and manifested through the incessant increase of American military presence and nuclear build-up, the involvement of its allies into military blocs, the extension and sophistication of U.S. military bases and nuclear arsenals in the region in addition to CIA-sponsored overt and covert manoeuvres against any country supposed to be a danger to "U.S. vital interests".

The strategy of U.S. Administration in Asia and the Pacific is the establishment of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis as one of the main links of the system of regional politico-military alliance. Likewise, the restoration of Japanese militarism and expansionism is being systematically encouraged by the United States and Japan has thus increased its military budget beyond the ceiling permitted by the Japanese constitution, while U.S.-Japan joint military and naval manoeuvres are carried out frequently in accordance with the U.S.-Japan security treaty, the Nakasone administration has made no secret of its desire of turning "Japan into an unsinkable U.S. aircraft carrier" in the Pacific, and in fact has assumed the responsibility of controlling and patrolling over maritime ways 1,000 miles away from the Japanese shore.

The United States, which attaches greater importance to the Korean peninsula in pursuance of its Asian Pacific strategy, has converted South Korea into a virtual colony

and the biggest nuclear arsenal and military base in the East while perpetuating "two Koreas" plot.

Meanwhile, the South Korean authorities are stubbornly opposing the co-hosting of 88 Olympic games in an attempt to further project their policy of "two Koreas".

What makes the enlarged triangle Washington-Tokyo-Seoul particularly dangerous is the concentration of a large amount of nuclear weapons there. In South Korea, nuclear arms are deployed four times as densely as in some NATO member states.

The U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance not only poses an imminent threat to the people of the Korean peninsula but also constitutes a bridgehead for U.S. Armed Forces to trigger off armed intervention and aggression against any country in the Far East and also to deal nuclear preemptive strike to the Soviet Union, thus turning this region into a hot-bed of permanent confrontation between progressive revolutionary forces on the one hand and imperialist and reactionary forces on the other.

Another dangerous course taken by the United States is its systematic nuclear militarization of the Pacific basin in which a chain of U.S. military bases and installations has been established.

It is evident that the United States is trying to build a system of military alliance in the Far East along the pattern of NATO, creating a "Pacific arc" which joins the NATO in encircling the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and non-aligned countries. The main backbone of this system consists of 474,000 American troops with the 7th, the 3rd, 5th and the 6th fleets including nearly 1,500 warships and more than 1,100 aircraft, and with more than 300 U.S. military bases.

In the perimetre of the Asia-Pacific region, there are nearly 200 military bases and installations with nearly 150,000 U.S. troops, thousands of miles away from the border of the United States to safeguard their "vital interests".

The manoeuvres of the United States and its allies have resulted in tension and instability in Southeast Asia and are a serious threat to peace and security in Asia as a whole.

The strategy and manoeuvres of the United States in Asia are closely associated with its military nuclear buildup in the Indian Ocean. American intrigues in the Indian Ocean are growing, to the concern of the overwhelming majority of the littoral states. Asian security can be assured only when the Indian Ocean is transformed into a zone of peace without nuclear weapons.

The regional strategy of the United States or American "neo-globalism" in action in Asia and the Pacific is essentially aimed at creating constant regional instability by means of nuclear and conventional militarisation,

military interference, armed aggression and destabilising activities. likewise, it contributes to maintaining world tension which serves as a pretext for the Reagan administration to accelerate the nuclear arms race and to extend it to outer space, thus creating conditions for the united states to achieve its global objective of world hegemony through nuclear superiority and blackmail.

Next, the reporter dealt with the task for denuclearization and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

Today, the Reagan administration is accelerating nuclear war preparation openly clamouring about "the use of nuclear weapons in case of emergency in the Korean peninsula".

But the Asian and Pacific region's soil had been and is being used by the imperialist powers for nuclear tests.

It is a vital question for peace and security in the Asian Pacific area and for nuclear-free world to remove the danger of nuclear war in the Korean peninsula, realize peace and reunification there and to turn this area into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

In spite of sabotage and hostile activities of the United States and the South Korean dictatorial regime, the DPRK has always expressed its good will, continuously putting forward series of constructive initiatives and proposals for independent, peaceful democratic reunification of Korea including the proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and holding the tripartite talks, for peace and denuclearisation in the Korean peninsula, which have been supported by the Korean people as a whole and welcomed by the people in the region and the world.

Particularly important and relevant is the statement on July 23, 1987 by the DPRK government offering mutual reduction of troops both sides would reduce from 1988 to 1991 their Armed Forces in three stages thus maintaining them respectively from 1992 at the level of below 100,000 troops, along with the withdrawal of American Armed Forces, nuclear weapons and military bases from South Korea. And as an expression of good will, the DPRK has started unilaterally reducing its Armed Forces and by the end of 1987, they will be reduced by 100,000 troops.

This proposal is an important peace initiative which contributes to removing tension and providing durable peace in Korea, and to guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the Pacific area.

In the Pacific basin, specially in South Pacific, important changes have taken place. The broad movement for democracy and against U.S. military bases in the Philippines has reached new dimensions, and it is the masses of the Filipinos who made a major contribution to the overthrow of the Marcos dictatorial regime.

The signing by the 15 South Pacific countries including Australia and New Zealand of the protocol on the Rarotonga Treaty for a nuclear free zone in South Pacific is



really shaking important links of the American strategic arc stretching from north to South Pacific through the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic, thus creating a stumbling block to the Asia-Pacific strategy of the Reagan administration.

The developments in Asia and the Pacific have indicated the aspiration and the will of the Asian-Pacific peoples who do not want to be "nuclear hostages" of the United States and who also realize that the American "nuclear umbrella" can by no means protect their own security.

Concrete and constructive proposals have been made by General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and on other occasions aimed at transforming the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons, a zone of good neighbourliness and cooperation. The recent preliminary agreement between the USSR and the USA to liquidate two classes of nuclear missiles should open up a new perspective for banning and eliminating nuclear weapons.

AAPSO supports the Syrian people and the Lebanese people in their struggles for national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity, against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression and the Palestinian people in their struggle under the leadership of the PLO for their inalienable rights, particularly their right to set up a Palestinian state.

AAPSO never spares any effort to support the liberation struggles of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and the South African people under the leadership of ANC as well as the front line states in their struggle against the apartheid regime of South Africa, and the people of Nicaragua in their struggle against U.S. intervention and aggression, and all constructive efforts for peace, stability and cooperation in Central America.

The Asia-Pacific peoples still have to overcome so many obstacles on their way to real peace, security and development in the region.

Vigorously supporting the positive and constructive initiative of the Asian and Pacific countries, AAPSO will do its best to mobilize peace-loving forces to end the arms race, to eliminate nuclear weapons for withdrawal of imperialist troops for dismantling foreign military bases from countries of the Asian-Pacific area including Japan, South Korea, Philippines, Diego Garcia and Micronesia, and for preventing the setting up of new military blocs, in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the region.

With this end of view AAPSO calls upon all progressive anti-imperialist forces to organise dialogues, conferences and other forms of activities.

**Communique of Denuclearization Conference**  
*SK270602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT*  
26 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—A communique was adopted at the International Conference for Denuclearisation, Peace and Anti-imperialist Solidarity in the Asia-Pacific Region which closed here today.

The communique says:

The International Conference for Denuclearisation, Peace and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity in the Asia-Pacific Region was held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 24 to 26 September, 1987.

61 delegations and delegates from 45 countries and 11 international organisations attended the conference.

The participants at the conference received in great emotion the inspiring congratulatory message sent to the conference by the great leader of the Korean people his excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which highlights the cardinal issues related to peace, security and denuclearisation in the Asia-Pacific region.

The participants discussed in detail the strategy of imperialism particularly that of U.S. imperialism in the Asia-Pacific region in all its aspects as an integral part of their global strategy of war and aggression.

They expressed their serious concern at the exploitation of the natural and other resources and man-power of the region by the Western monopolies and trans-national corporations.

The delegates were of the view that in order to advance their political and economic interests, U.S. imperialism and its allies are intensifying their military activities, on an alarming scale, in the entire region of Asia and the Pacific—with large U.S. military bases—the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval base in the Philippines, the military bases and installations in Japan, South Korea and the Gulf, the rapid deployment force, central command and U.S. and NATO fleets in the Gulf, the Diego Garcia nuclear base of U.S. Government and other imperialist bases in the Indian Ocean.

The delegates were of the view that the U.S. Administration is surreptitiously trying to extend the arm of NATO to the East by various dubious means. To this end the United States is accelerating its attempt to complete the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite alliance.

The delegates expressed their serious apprehension at the turning of the Korean peninsula into the most dangerous seat of nuclear war in the Asia-Pacific region due to the U.S. nuclear build-up and war provocations.

The delegates condemned the continued meddling of the U.S. Administration in the affairs of Asia-Pacific region.

The participants expressed their indignation at the overt and covert methods employed by imperialism and their allies to destabilise those countries of Asia and the Pacific which refuse to accept the dictates of U.S. imperialism, decline to become a willing accomplice of U.S. global strategy and adhere to the policy of non-alignment, world peace and anti-imperialism.

The delegates took note of initiatives and proposals for ensuring peace and security of the region as against the imperialist plots hatched in the area. They recorded the appreciation of the positive initiatives made by Asian and Pacific countries and by the Soviet Union in Vladivostok for ending the arms race and withdrawing all nuclear weapons and imperialist Armed forces from the region and turning it into a nuclear-free zone and peace zone.

The delegates strongly felt that the countries of Asia and Pacific region must not any longer allow the imperialist powers to treat them as their reserves. Inheritors of many ancient civilisations and culture, having glorious traditions of anti-imperialist struggle—Asia has the unique distinction of defeating the biggest imperialist power—Asia is capable of combatting the machinations of imperialism and deciding their destiny themselves.

The delegates felt that the democratic and progressive forces in Asia and the Pacific must intensify their struggle for peace and security of the region. With this end in view, the delegates felt that some urgent measures should be adopted:

—All nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from Asia and the Pacific, Asia and Pacific region must not be allowed to be testing sites and dumping grounds of nuclear weapons. No warships carrying nuclear weapons must be allowed to call on ports of any country in the region. — All foreign military bases in the region must be dismantled and foreign troops be withdrawn. No country in the area should allow base facilities to foreign powers.

—All U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea must be withdrawn and all military bases be dismantled.

—The constructive proposals of the Government of Afghanistan for a political solution and for national reconciliation should be given all support.

—Public opinion should be mobilised to stop the most tragic war in recent times—the Iran-Iraq war. All warships of the United States and NATO countries and their Armed Forces must be withdrawn from the Gulf.

—The Indian Ocean must be converted into a zone of peace.

The participants at the Pyongyang conference, while concentrating on the questions of denuclearisation and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific region, were conscious that peace and security in the region can not be

viewed in isolation from the international security. They, therefore, demanded the stopping of arms race, reiterated their determination to intensify their efforts for complete abolition of nuclear weapons of all kinds.

They extended their full support to and solidarity with the struggling people of Palestine fighting under the leadership of PLO, the people of South Africa led by ANC [African National Congress], the people of Namibia led by SWAPO, the people of Saharawi led by Polisario. They expressed their solidarity with the front-line states.

The conference supported the Syrian people's position of steadfastness, the Lebanese people in their anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist resistance for national unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The conference supported the holding of the international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference supported the struggle of the people of Cyprus to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In the same spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity, the conference welcomed the eleven point plan signed by the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to end the conflicts and to ensure peace in Central America, which asserts the right of Latin American countries to settle their problems themselves in spite of continuing provocation by the Reagan administration.

The delegates appealed to all anti-imperialist forces in Asia and the Pacific region to unite and fight together against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism to make Asia and the Pacific an area free from exploitation of trans-nationals, an area where imperialist machinations will no longer be permitted to divide the Asians and to make the entire Asia-Pacific region a zone of peace, security and stability.

The participants felt that the process of dialogue that started with the Pyongyang conference should be continued. Seminars, symposia, conferences and other forms of activities on the broadest scale to promote the cause of peace, security, understanding and cooperation should be organized, as far as possible, in the Asia-Pacific region.

#### **Daily on Resolving One's Own Problems**

SK281155 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2137 GMT 25 Sep 87

[NODONG SINMUN 26 September editorial: "Let Us Further Highly Demonstrate the Revolutionary Ethos of Resolving All Problems on Our Own"]

[Text] Today, when we have undertaken to carry out the grand new prospective plan, our functionaries and workers have the task of highly demonstrating the revolutionary ethos of resolving all problems that arise in carrying out the economic task on their own.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Since the revolution and construction are the work of the popular masses themselves, all problems that arise in carrying out the revolution and construction should be resolved on their own based on the principle of self-reliance.

To resolve everything on one's own is the demand of the *chuche* idea and the traditional struggle principle our party has consistently maintained in the revolution and construction. Our people effected the *chollima* upsurge under the leadership of the party and upholding the slogan of self-reliance, overcoming all manner of difficulties and trials, and accomplished the historic cause of socialist industrialization in just 10 years. Over the course of the arduous socialist economic construction, we have clearly demonstrated that the people who vigorously struggle, trusting their own strength, can accomplish any difficult work.

To resolve everything on one's own is an important requisite to fulfilling the new prospective plan ahead of schedule. The Third 7-year Plan is a grand plan to demonstrate once again the strong self-reliant economy and the inexhaustible strength of our people, who have firmly rallied around the party and the leader with one heart and one will. Today our party members and workers are accelerating a general march to complete this vast plan ahead of schedule by more than 1 1/2 years. This reality demands that all functionaries and workers highly demonstrate the revolutionary ethos of solving everything on their own with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

Most important in solving everything on one's own is to have a self-awareness befitting a master in which one is determined to hold oneself responsible for his revolutionary task to the end. The self-awareness befitting a master is demonstrated by taking the responsibility for one's revolutionary task to the end. One who works creatively with self-awareness befitting a master in carrying out one's work can think in an original manner and find a correct method, thereby turning an unfavorable condition into a favorable condition, and can successfully carry out any difficult task.

The economic task of plants, enterprises, and production units cannot be carried out by someone else; but the functionaries and workers of these units should take responsibility for it on behalf of the party and the revolution. Our functionaries and workers should have self-awareness befitting masters determined to carry out to the end the plans and tasks entrusted to their units with themselves taking responsibility for them, and fulfill the plans without fail by day, week, month, and quarter.

Under conditions in which we have set high targets and are accelerating the general march, there can be problems and difficulties in each individual unit. Yet if they only rely on higher authorities to solve them, they cannot

successfully push ahead with production and construction no matter how advantageous the conditions they may have. The exploits of the 10 party members of Nakwon shine so brightly because they did not ask for help from higher authorities, which would be available for the asking, but chose to walk the arduous road and solved the problems on their own. All the functionaries and workers should learn from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the arduous struggle of the 10 party members of Nakwon, and resolve problems on their own and carry out the tasks entrusted to them thoroughly and to the end. This ethos should be demonstrated more highly, especially at the sites of major construction projects; by producers of coal, electricity, metal, and cement; and by functionaries and workers of the transportation sector. Also important in resolving everything on one's own is to work optimistically with firm faith in the set task. One should have faith in any work so that one can overcome difficulties with seething ambitious spirit and fighting spirit no matter how vast the task may be and no matter how disadvantageous conditions may be. Wherever they are and whatever work they may do, our functionaries and workers should wage a stubborn struggle with faith that they can do anything as long as they are convinced of the justness of the party policy and as long as they do as instructed by the party. In particular, all the functionaries and workers should engage in their work with faith that they have the abundant potential to fulfill the Third 7-year Plan 1 1/2 years ahead of schedule, set up bold targets, learn ways to carry them out, and put them into practice in a revolutionary manner.

In resolving everything on one's own, the role of party organizations and guiding functionaries is important. The problem of resolving everything on one's own cannot be mentioned separately from the problem of party organizations' properly indoctrinating and leading the masses. Party organizations should actively conduct the various indoctrination work for intensifying indoctrination on the *chuche* idea for the functionaries and workers and enhance self-awareness in them befitting masters determined to carry out the revolutionary task on their own.

Guiding functionaries should directly organize and command the implementation of party policy at the important guardposts of the revolution with great trust in the party and the leader. If the guiding functionaries lead the masses from the position that everything should be resolved on one's own, they can easily overcome the difficulties they encounter. All economic guiding functionaries should trust the strength of the masses and be determined to overcome the difficulties they may encounter depending upon the masses, and carry out all economic organizational work, from setting up plans to implementing them, based on the principle of self-reliance. By so doing, they should make the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle overflow on all battlegrounds occupy the lofty heights of this year's plan and the new prospective plan ahead of schedule amid the seething enthusiasm of the masses



**Paper Examines Principle of Collectivism**

*SK280841 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
2136 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[NODONG SINMUN 13 September special article: "The Construction of a Socialist Society and the Embodiment of the Principle of Collectivism"]

[Text] Today, our party is brilliantly pioneering the path toward socialism and communism through its unique ideology, theory, and activity. Particularly important in our party's theory on socialist and communist construction is precisely the ideology of achieving the complete victory of socialism and realizing a classless society by thoroughly embodying the principle of collectivism.

Realizing a completely victorious socialist society is the main goal of socialist and communist construction. A completed socialist society with its inherent appearance is precisely a society in which all social sectors have achieved working classification. Realizing such a society is not only a historic task of the working class, but also constitutes a basic condition to realizing the independence of the popular masses.

The socialist revolution was an important turning point in the struggle of the working class to abolish classes. However, in a socialist society, class distinction still remains between the working class and farmers, although, with the complete liquidation of the exploiting class by the strength of the socialist revolution, class confrontation, the source of all manner of social miseries, has been completely eliminated. Therefore, the problem of abolishing classes in socialist society is synonymous with eliminating the class distinction between the working class and farmers by ultimately resolving rural problems.

Our party has wisely led the struggle to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and farmers based on the socialist rural theses and build a completely victorious society, a classless society.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has clearly elucidated the path toward further enhancing the superiority of the socialist rural economic system by thoroughly embodying the principle of collectivism based on the successes and experience attained in developing the socialist rural economy of our country.

This is a basic guideline that makes it possible to eliminate the class distinction between the working class and farmers and build a complete socialist society at an early date.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has stated: The cooperative economy is a socialist economic form based on collective ownership of the means of production. Therefore, the management method suitable to this economic form should be the management method based on the principle of collectivism.

Collectivism is one of the most essential characteristics of the working class. Collectivism becomes a mighty weapon for the working class, which struggles to achieve the common goal of socialism and communism.

The working class has displayed collectivism since its first appearance in the arena of history. Collectivism has mighty and powerful strength. Therefore, such collectivism is a firm principle that should always be displayed not only during the period of overthrowing the exploiting class to establish a socialist system, but also during the struggle to achieve a classless society and to build communism.

When we advance forward, firmly grasping the collectivist principle, we can achieve a classless society and, thus, can successfully occupy the high hill of communism.

Thoroughly embodying the collectivist principle in building a complete socialist society is essential to the demands of socialist society. Collectivism is the life of socialism.

The capitalist system gives priority to the interests and demands of individuals. Therefore, the capitalist system is a social system based on individualism. This is why there exists class confrontation and social inequality in capitalist society.

However, the socialist system gives priority to the demands and interests of the social group that is firmly united as one social and political organism. Thus, collectivism forms the basis for socialist and communist social life. This is why we say that socialism is a social system based on collectivism. To build a classless society by consolidating and developing the socialist system, we should thoroughly embody the principle of collectivism in conformity with the essential demands of a classless society. There are inseparable relations between a social system and the principle and method of managing and developing it. Socialism adopts collectivism as its life. Therefore, to achieve the complete victory of socialism and, thus, to build a classless society, we should firmly grasp collectivism.

Furthermore, in terms of social development, a classless society is a society in which the low stage of communism has been realized after the completion of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism. In a classless society in which class is abolished and complete social and political equality and an affluent material and cultural life are guaranteed for all members of the society, the principle of collectivism is embodied at a higher level. In a nutshell, advancing along the path of building a completely victorious socialist society by thoroughly embodying the principle of collectivism is an inevitable requirement for developing a socialist society.

Collectivism demands that all social relationships, including the relationship of ownership, constantly develop in conformity with the common interests and demands of society. Cooperative ownership, the low

form of socialist ownership, should proceed in the direction of developing society and should be finally turned into ownership by all of the people, a high form of socialist ownership.

The ownership relationship of the means of production is the basic factor that prescribes class. Therefore, only when we establish the unitary rule of ownership by all of the people over the means of production by turning cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people, can the working classification of farmers be realized and, thus, can the class distinction between the working class and farmers be eliminated.

Thus, when all the working people work under the unitary economy of ownership by all the people, the communist principle of "One for All and All of One" can be smoothly embodied. This tells us that collectivism is the basic principle we should firmly grasp in realizing a complete socialist society by constantly consolidating and developing the socialist system in conformity with its essential demands.

Thoroughly embodying collectivism is also an important requirement to more rapidly build a completely victorious socialist society by further enhancing the revolutionary zeal and initiative of the masses.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: Only by resorting to collectivist ways can not only the comradely unity and cooperation of the working people be successfully guaranteed, but also the working people can display great might that dispersed individuals can by no means expect.

As taught by the *chuche* idea, the subject of history is the popular masses, not individuals. Only when the creative strength of the popular masses is mobilized can the development of society and history be vigorously pushed ahead.

Social assets and social relations are created by man. The failure to turn cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people in socialist society is due to the fact that the ideological and consciousness level of farmers and their technological and cultural level are lower than those of the working class and that the material and technological foundations of agriculture are weaker than those of industry. Therefore, to turn cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people and to constantly improve social relations, it is imperative to greatly enhance the creative strength of the popular masses.

In enhancing the zeal and initiative of men in a socialist society, the method of using the principle of collectivism can display great strength. Collectivism never disregards the interests and initiatives of individuals. Collectivism not only respects the common interests of groups, but also treasures the interests of all members of the groups. Therefore, when we are based on the principle of collectivism, the independence and creativity of individual

members of groups can be more properly protected and enhanced, and the vitality of groups can be strengthened. Thus, in a socialist society, the interests of groups and the interests of individuals are basically unified and combined and people can highly display boundless devotion and massive heroism for the development and prosperity of groups based on their collective outlook on life.

The decisive factor that develops productive forces and improves social relations is precisely the lofty revolutionary zeal of people and the creative strength of groups. Only when we embody the principle of collectivism can we not only successfully guarantee the comradely unity and cooperation of the working people, but also see to it that the working people can display the great strength that dispersed individuals cannot expect. Therefore, the problem of eliminating the distinction between the working class and farmers and achieving a classless society cannot be resolved without resorting to collectivist ways.

The problem of realizing a complete socialist society by thoroughly embodying the principle of collectivism arises from the realistic demands of socialist construction in our country today.

Almost 30 years have passed since our people won victory in the socialist revolution and entered the path of extensively carrying out the task for the complete victory of socialism.

During this period, our party and people have registered great advances in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism. In our country, thanks to the wise leadership of our party, the task of socialist industrialization has been brilliantly carried out and, consequently, the foundation for a self-reliant national economy has been firmly deepened over a short period of time.

In particular, in our rural areas, not only the material and technological foundation of agriculture has been strengthened by the strength of the progress in the technological revolution, but also the ideological and consciousness level and the cultural level of farmers have been enhanced qualitatively by the strength of the vigorous progress in the ideological and cultural revolutions.

Therefore, today we are faced with the task of turning the rural economy into a large-scale communist rural economy by further modernizing and industrializing it according to the inevitability of the development of our rural economy. This is why we should more thoroughly embody the principle of collectivism in rural areas and consolidate and develop the socialist cooperative economic system.

The collectivist way is the only correct way to consolidate and develop our rural economy through collective people's ownership. To turn cooperative ownership into ownership by all the people by thoroughly embodying

the principle of collectivism, we should actively accelerate the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in rural areas according to the tasks elucidated in the socialist rural theses. Along with this, we should not only organically and systematically combine the two ownerships in the direction of constantly enhancing the guiding role of ownership by all of the people over cooperative ownership, but also constantly improve the guidance and management of the cooperative agricultural economy.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has brilliantly pioneered the path of socialist and communist construction by constantly propounding new *chuche*-oriented ideologies and theories.

All party members and working people should deeply study and master the ideologies and theories of our party that the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has propounded in many documents, including his document, "*On Some Problems That Arise in Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea*," and should thoroughly embody these ideologies and theories in their practical lives. Thus, all party members and working people should more vigorously accelerate the struggle to expedite the complete victory of socialism and achieve a classless society.

#### Correction to Conferees Address Message

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Conferees Address Message to Kim Il-song", published in the 28 September East Asia *Daily Report*, page 5: second column, paragraph six, sentence three: ... Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo...(changing "Korea" to "Koryo")

#### South Korea

##### 2 Kims Fail To Agree on Single Candidate

SK290050 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0000 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The two Kims of the Reunification Democratic Party held talks this morning at the Diplomatic Club in Seoul to discuss the problem of deciding on a single candidate from the party. However, at the talks, they failed to reach an agreement on this matter. Thus, the possibility that the two Kims may run for the presidential election individually has increased.

Announcing the result of the talks, which lasted approximately 1 hour and 50 minutes, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong said: Although they failed to agree on the matter of deciding a single candidate at today's talks, the two Kims fully understood and grasped each other's stand and agreed to meet again, if necessary, to discuss the problem of deciding on a single candidate after pondering it and consulting with their respective staff members based on the results of today's talks.

Saying that the two Kims agreed to continue close cooperation with each other for democratization in the future, spokesman Kim stated he apologizes to the

people and party members for the failure to reach an agreement between the two Kims on the problem of deciding on a single candidate.

Spokesman Kim stressed that the failure to reach an agreement between the two Kims at the talks does not mean a declaration of separation between them, but means that they will need more time. He said that the two men will meet again sometime in the near future.

#### Issue Joint Statment

SK290810 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
29 Sep 87 p 1

[Joint press statement issued by RDP President Kim Yong-sam and RDP permanent adviser Kim Tae-chung at the end of their talks on the morning of 29 September]

[Text] Although we had a talk for nearly 2 hours, we have failed to agree on anything, to be frank with you. We apologize to the people and the members of our party for having failed to reach an agreement on who should run for the presidency as the sole candidate. This notwithstanding, since each of us came to have a sufficient understanding regarding the stand of the other as a result of today's talks, we agreed to meet again for further discussion, if need be, after deeply deliberating and consulting and reviewing matters with our close associates based on this understanding. Once again we apologize to the people for having failed to reach an agreement on who should become the single candidate, the long-standing desire of the people, before the deadline, which we had earlier promised to settle before the end of September. The two of us will continue making efforts for democratization, however. The two of us will cooperate with each other and make efforts to consummate the cause of democratization. We hope that such efforts by us will bear fruit, thereby allowing democratization to become reality without fail. Time and again, we are sorry for having failed to reach an agreement on the issue of a single candidate.

#### Candidates Speak to Reporters After Meeting

##### Kim Yong-sam Interview

SK291000 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
29 Sep 87 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim Chung-sik: "Kim Yong-sam Answers Reporters' Questions"—questioners not identified]

[Text] [Kim Yong-sam] I think both of us have leveled with each other. I told Advisor Kim that I am well aware of the fact that he has made his share of efforts for democratization and that he has suffered a great deal in the process. However, I told him that I would very much like to run for the presidency myself since I have sown seeds for the revolution through elections since 1979 in the course of which I was ostracized from my position as president of the now-defunct New Democratic Party by an injunction of a court, a hunger strike, being placed



under house arrest, forming the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], forming the NKDP and then the RDP, and organizing the 10 June protest rallies.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the RDP who met with reporters in the Institute of National Affairs where his faction has an office after returning from talks with his advisor Kim Tae-chung, was calm and in control of himself.

[Kim] So, I told adviser Kim to take upon himself the responsibility of running the party, that is to say that he should take hold and exercise full authority over the party as its president. Noting the need to eliminate provincialism, I told him if he runs for the presidency, it will unfortunately give rise to provincialism and if this happens, it will be hard to expect to bring military rule to an end. So I told him to make a concession to me, telling him that since the people want to hold the presidential elections amid stability in this sense it is appropriate if I myself become the candidate. I told him this was my belief. I also told him that if he does not concede to me, it could mean that he wants to form another party of his own. I said that this should never be allowed to happen. I said that if four men run for the presidency, bringing military rule to an end would only be a dream.

[Reporter] How did adviser Kim react to your saying this?

[Kim] He said he had never thought of forming another party of his own, nor had he thought of us running against each other.

[Reporter] You agreed to meet again, did you not? When do you intend to meet him?

(RDP spokesman Kim Tae-yong broke into the conversation) Did they not say that they will meet after taking time to deliberate?

[Reporter] On what excuse did Advisor Kim ask for your concession?

[Kim] He said that he had realized a great number of people supported him in the course of travelling around the countryside and it would be difficult for him to step back. He also said that it is right for him to run for the presidency since no one from Honam [nickname for Cholla Provinces as a whole] has been able to hold power for the past 26 years. So I said that if this coming election turns out to be a competition between Taegu [as published] and Honam, it will result in the same consequences of 1971 and it will never bring the military rule to an end. Adviser Kim also said that if I, the president of the RDP, positively support him in order to eliminate the provincialism, people in these two areas would reconcile with each other. So, I told him: What about the other way round?

[Reporter] In what manner did you put forth your detailed proposal for reaching an agreement on a single candidate and what plan do you have for the future?  
[Unanswered question as published]

[Reporter] Choosing a single candidate to represent your party is something that can not be delayed indefinitely. Is your promise that there will be a national convention on 10 October still valid?

[Kim] I agree with you that the issue of choosing a single candidate cannot be delayed forever.

[Reporter] Do you still believe, even after what has happened, that you two can agree on a single candidate?

[Kim] The answer is, Yes. This morning I said that if choosing a single candidate turns out to be an impossible task, not only the CPD, but also the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution and even the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongnyon] will collapse and if this happens, the two of us will be criminals to be recorded in the history.

[Reporter] In the event the issue of choosing a single candidate falls through, what will you do?

[Kim] I have never thought of such a thing.

[Reporter] Still, do you not have any intentions to make a concession yourself?

[Kim] I told adviser Kim that it is natural that I run.

[Reporter] What kind of an expression did advisor Kim wear on his face during your talk?

[Kim] I am sorry, I am not a palm reader.

#### Kim Tae-chung Interview

SK291100 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Sep 87 p 2

[Article by Reporter Yi Nak-yon: "Adviser Kim Tae-chung Answers Reporters' Questions"—questioners not identified]

[Text] [Kim Tae-chung] Today's talk was not successful. I have mixed feelings. I feel frustrated over it. I apologize to the people. Nevertheless, I do not think that the ongoing democratization has been dashed today. If the people find it absolutely necessary to choose a single candidate, they will achieve it. As proven by history, many things can happen before the elections as we have enough time before then.

Adviser Kim Tae-chung told the reporters what he said in his talk with RDP President Kim Yong-sam upon returning home from this talk and then answered questions raised by reporters.

[Reporter] Do you mean to say that you still believe you can agree on the issue of a single candidate at the very last minute by stating that there is enough time before the election?

[Kim] It is only a general theory. I will think of it over a week while watching developments and then I will make up my mind.

[Reporter] Do you intend to keep travelling around the countryside as a way of fathoming public sentiment?

[Kim] Working out an agreement on the single candidate issue in closed talks is one way. But it is not the choice made by the people. One must eventually decide whether to run for the presidency or not only after finding out how broadly one is supported. Difficulties have arisen as President Kim refused to take my advice as such.

[Reporter] When do you intend to meet with President Kim?

[Kim] I will meet him whenever I find it necessary. However, I have no such plan at the moment. Let us wait for about a week and see what happens.

[Reporter] In your talk, did you two discuss the question concerning the 36 local chapters which have not been inaugurated?

[Kim] Unfortunately, we did not.

[Reporter] Now, when do you think you can reach an agreement on the issue of choosing a single candidate?

[Kim] My position, in principle, is that there is no need to settle the issue in a hurry. Nevertheless, President Kim insisted on settling it and I reluctantly agreed to talk with him. We have come out of our talks empty handed. So, I will talk with him seeing what attitude he has adopted.

[Reporter] On what grounds did you ask for a concession from President Kim?

[Kim] We discussed two topics in general—public sentiment and the so-called veto group, setting aside other personal affairs. Before embarking on a trip across the country, I thought I would concede my candidacy if the people did not actively support me. It was risky. However, the public support for me was more than I had expected. Now, it is impossible for me to turn my back on the public trust in me. I told President Kim that I would be a betrayer if I turn my back on public trust in me. Also, the Sangdo-dong faction, citing the so-called veto group, seems to say that if Kim Tae-chung runs, the military will refuse to accept him. However, it is very shameful for people who have fought to put an end to a military regime and for democratization to say such a thing. President Alfonsin of Argentina became president even though the military opposed it, thanks to public support. As a result, not only has he stabilized society and the economy has recovered, but he also has been able to shield some of the military personnel who made mistakes in the past. I also told President Kim that we are now clearly witnessing Argentina drifting politically and the economy in that country is going bankrupt because the civilian politicians made compromises on vague terms.

**Daily on RDP Single Candidacy Failure**  
*SK291016 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean*  
29 Sep 87 p 3

[From the "Central Tower" column]

[Text] Hearing the report that the work of selecting a single presidential candidate between the two Kims had failed, the parliamentarians of the RDP unanimously raised voices deploring the lack of political ability of the two Kims.

National Assemblyman Pak Kwan-yong who is waging a movement urging a single presidential candidacy, predicted that since the two Kims failed to keep the deadline for the agreement, a pure movement to choose the single candidate would be launched within the party, transcending the factions, and stressed that a new wind, transcending the factions, would blow within the party.

National Assemblyman Mun Chong-su from the Sangdodong [Kim Yong-sam] faction remarked that the two Kims' failure to reach an agreement on the single candidacy would face the fierce resistance of the people and stressed that their ideas that even if they run for the presidency separately, they would be elected, are merely an illusion and they should remember that in such a case there will be no possibility of winning.

Meanwhile, former National Assemblyman Yi Won-pom complained that the failure in agreeing on the single candidacy is a betrayal of the efforts of many people who have been sacrificed up to now when democratization is being carried out. He added that he cannot dare say that his party is the traditional opposition party.

**Kim Chong-pil Announces New Party, Candidacy**  
*SK290131 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English* 29 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Kim Chong-pil, former prime minister under late President Pak Chong-hui, made a comeback to politics yesterday after a seven-year hiatus, declaring that he would run for the presidency after forming a new party next month.

"I will devote myself to the development and democratization of the nation and put myself to the judgment of the people," said Kim, 60.

The declaration was made yesterday at the Hotel Shilla in a rally attended by about 3,000 supporters.

Kim, who engineered the 1960 military coup as a lieutenant colonel and then retired as a brigadier general, said correct judgment must be made on the achievement of the 18-year rule by late President Pak and his administration.

"It is regrettable for some people to be biased on the bright and dark side of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party. The misjudgment originates from misunderstanding and lack of understanding," he added.

He told reporters that he will hold a meeting of promoters Oct. 5 to create a new party and will open local chapters before Oct. 20.

The head office of the new party, tentatively named the Republican Party, will open Oct. 25, Kim said.

"If members of the new party promote me as a presidential candidate, I will accept their wish," Kim said.

The new party will accommodate the aspirations and enthusiasm of the younger generation and the experience and wisdom of the older generation, said Kim who briefly headed the then ruling DRP following Pak's assassination in 1979.

The new party will accept any one who wishes to join the movement to solidify democratization, he said, adding that lawmakers of the minor opposition Korea National Party will be admitted on an individual basis.

He made it clear that he has no intention to form a new party through merging with the KNP, which was formed by followers of the late President Pak.

**Hyundai Motor Company Resumes Work 28 Sep**  
*SK290221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*29 Sep 87 p 3*

[Text] Ulsan—Work resumed at the Hyundai Motor Co. yesterday morning after workers stayed off the job Friday and Saturday, dissatisfied with the pay raise negotiated between the management and the trade union.

Workers showed up at the company's two factories at 8 a.m. yesterday and attended morning sessions held at individual departments. But some workers sabotaged the lines producing small-sized cars, sticking to their position to get more than the 14.5 percent the two sides agreed to.

The management urged the saboteurs to join in work, and warned that they would not be paid the Chusok holiday bonus and wages for the period of sabotage.

The work force of 25,000 at the nation's largest auto company was requested to return to work Saturday in a letter by the management.

They were also asked to return to work by 500 section chiefs or higher officials of the company through telephone calls and house-to-house visits Sunday.

The labor union, separately, sought the laborers' restraint in a letter which they distributed to the members yesterday morning.

Trade union leaders represented by Yi Yong-pok said in the letter, "The outcome of the negotiations with the management is not satisfactory, but it is what the management can offer at the maximum.

#### **Correction to Kim Tae-chung's Candidacy**

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Kim Tae-chung Discusses Candidacy at Incheon", published in the 28 September East Asia *Daily Report*, page 11: second column, paragraph one, only sentence: ...hinted in a strongest-ever tone here last...(changing "strong" to "strongest") Same paragraph, same sentence: ...of the outcome of consultations with Kim... (supplying dropped word "of")



## Cambodia

### **Report on Hun Sen's Interview With U.S. Paper** *BK290804 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* *in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] On 21 September, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, granted an interview to Nick Williams, correspondent of the *Los Angeles Times*.

In the interview, Comrade Hun Sen noted that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's statement dated 18 July 1987 in which he willingly accepted the proposal of the seven Cambodian personages living abroad on the meeting of leaders of various Cambodian factions to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem is a good stance.

Hun Sen said that this statement conforms with the national reconciliation policy made public on 27 August 1987 by the PRK Government.

Comrade Hun Sen, who described Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar as a man who has goodwill and a realistic idea, added: This shows that the agreement reached on 29 July 1987 between Indonesia, representing the group of ASEAN nations, and Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese countries, has achieved progress.

Comrade Hun Sen concluded by saying that we are optimistic and believe that the Ho Chi Minh City agreement will be successful despite falsification and sabotage schemes by some circles in ASEAN and by some other forces which persistently try to cause confrontation.

Comrade Hun Sen also informed the *Los Angeles Times* correspondent that there are some remains of the Americans missing in action in Cambodia. The PRK is always ready to return these remains to the United States if the U.S. Government were to ask Phnom Penh directly for them.

Comrade Hun Sen added that to date, the U.S. Government has continued to act indifferently regarding this matter.

### **Readiness for Cambodia Solution Seen at UN** *AU281316 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German* *28 Sep 87 p 2*

[Monica Riedler report from New York: "Gratz Sees Readiness for Cambodia Solution"]

[Text] Austrian Nationalrat President Leopold Gratz is now completing an extensive program of talks in New York. In his capacity as chairman of the UN Committee on Cambodia, he met with the foreign ministers of all ASEAN states as well as with former Cambodian head of state Prince Sihanouk, the Chinese foreign minister, and with the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, and also with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar.

"I have the feeling that all the parties involved no longer regard the problems as insurmountable," Gratz stated in an interview with *Die Presse*. The Chinese are evidently ready to abandon their position on unconditional support for the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze also listed Cambodia in his UN speech last week among the problem areas which require a solution.

"A solution must come from one's own ranks," Gratz is convinced. Currently a proposal made by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar is on the negotiating table and is being positively assessed by all sides. Gratz sees himself as a catalyst, as a mediator between the fronts. He stated that early next year he would again travel to the region in this spirit, should this be meaningful and necessary.

### **Chea Sim Greets Lao Front Leader on Election** *BK250315 Phnom Penh Domestic Service* *in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit who was elected by the second congress of the Lao Front for National Construction as chairman of the front's Central Committee. The message noted:

On behalf of the KUFNCD National Council and the Cambodian people throughout the country and in my own name, we would like to extend our warmest congratulations and best wishes to you for your election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Front for National Construction by the second congress of the Lao Front for National Construction.

We are convinced that under the wise leadership of the LPRP, the Lao Front for National Construction—with you as its chairman—will make every effort in fulfilling its duties and tasks [words indistinct] and will achieve greater successes [words indistinct] LPRP Fourth Congress.

We are also convinced that the vigorously growing bond in Cambodia solidarity, friendship, and cooperation—restored by our two peoples after the historic 7 January 1979 liberation day of the Cambodian people—will grow more firmly and last forever.

### **Report on Thai Ground, Air Violations** *BK261323 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT* *26 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 26—In the week ending on Sept. 19, Thailand's aircraft of F-5, A-37, L-19 types conducted 9 reconnaissance flights over the areas of Kampuchea-Laos-Thailand border intersection, northwest of Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear Province), north of Anlung Veng and Chong Kal (Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey); northwest of Ampil, Poipet and Phnum Malai (Battambang); the end of road No. 56, from 4 to 45 km inside Kampuchean airspace.

Thailand's artillery men also shelled 2,000 rounds on many areas along the Kampuchea-Thailand border.

In the meantime, Kampuchean armed forces, in cooperation with Vietnamese army volunteers, put out of action 303 enemy troops who had infiltrated from Thailand for sabotage activities and seized 135 assorted guns and a quantity of military equipment.

### **Koy Buntha Greets Bulgarian Counterpart**

*BK270359 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 26 Sep 87*

[Text] On the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army, Comrade Koy Buntha, PRK minister of national defense, has sent warm greetings to General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The message noted:

On the occasion of the 43d founding anniversary of the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the KPRAF and in my own name, I am very happy to extend warmest greetings to you and all the cadres and combatants of the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army.

Our KPRAF warmly hailed all the great feats scored during the past 43 years by the Bulgarian Army and people.

I wish you and all cadres and combatants of the fraternal Bulgarian People's Army good health, strength, and greater victories in fulfilling the noble tasks set forth by the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

### **Leaders Receive Visiting Guyanese Delegation**

*BK260455 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1146 GMT  
23 Sep 87*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK September 23—Kampuchean Party General Secretary Heng Samrin received at the former Royal Palace in Phnom Penh Tuesday Cheddi Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana (PPPG) on a visit to Kampuchea since Sept 20.

Heng Samrin, who is also president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, warmly welcomed his guest and said: "Though the peoples of Kampuchea and Guyana live far away from one another, they have been bound together in the just common struggle, under the leadership of their respective parties, for national independence, freedom, democracy, and social progress.

"The People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK), loyal to Marxism-Leninism, constantly supports the struggle of peoples in Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and Oceania, including that of the Guyanese people, against imperialism and racism for their national independence, democracy, social progress, and an equitable international economic order."

Heng Samrin underlined that the satisfactory achievements of the Kampuchean people are inseparable from the great effective assistance from Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries as well as from progressive peoples the world over, including the people and party of Guyana.

He informed his guest of the recently issued policy on national reconciliation of the PRK and said: "It is regrettable that though the party and government of Kampuchea has time and again shown its goodwill in contributing to the search for peace in Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific, various reactionary forces have sought by all means to obstruct the trend toward the lofty goal." He pointed out that the joint press release of the informal meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers held recently in Bangkok was but a Thai initiative echoed by Singapore which has brought to deadlock the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City on July 29 between Vietnam and Indonesia, representing respectively Indochina and ASEAN.

"However," Heng Samrin stressed, "the PRK will do its best to contribute to peace and detente in the region as well as to the settlement of the Kampuchean issue."

For his part, Cheddi Jagan expressed his thank to the Kampuchean party for having granted him a visit to Kampuchea, and his conviction that the struggle of the party and people of Kampuchea will be crowned with final victory.

Cheddi Jagan also voiced strong support for the stance of the party and people of Kampuchea in the search for peace in the region as well as the world over.

Cheddi Jagan left Phnom Penh the same day. He was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Mat Ly, Politburo member of the KPRP CC and vice chairman of the National Assembly; Yos Son, member of the KPRP CC and president of its Commission for External Relations, and other Kampuchean officials.

During his visit, Cheddi Jagan was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK CC and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland.

### **Get-Together Held for Afghan Front Delegation**

*BK250701 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 September, at the office of KUFNCD National Council, a get-together was solemnly organized to learn from the experiences of the delegation of the KUFNCD National Council, led by Comrade Chan Ven, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, and the visiting delegation of the Afghan National Front led by Comrade Nur Akbar Paesh, vice chairman of the National Council of the DRA's National Front.

On this occasion, Comrades Chan Ven and Nur Akbar Paesh briefed each other on the birth of the two fronts and developments in each country. The Afghan side highly appreciated the achievements scored by the Cambodian people in national defense and construction. Comrade Chan Ven also pointed out the national reconciliation policy recently proclaimed by the PRK Government, which is a long-term goal imbued with sincerity for all patriotic Cambodians to unite in building a progressive, equal, and just society. At the meeting, the Afghan side also voiced support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy, which reflects the goodwill and high sense of responsibility of the Cambodian party and state for the country's destiny, and hoped that this goodwill would be crowned with success.

Afterward, the two sides signed protocols on cooperation agreement between the Afghan National Front's Council and the KUFNCD National Council for the period 1987-91.

**Kaysone Phomvihane Greets New Zealand's Lange**  
*BK291124 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT  
29 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 29 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to D.R. Lange which reads as follows:

"I wish to present to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes of success on the occasion of your reelection and reappointment as prime minister, minister of education of New Zealand.

"May the good existing relations and cooperation between our countries continue to develop for the benefit of our two peoples, for peace, stability and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and in the world."

Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has also sent greetings to his New Zealand's counterpart C.R. Marshall who is also appointed minister of disarmament and arms control of New Zealand.

**Increased Antidrought Efforts Urged**  
*BK241640 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Station "article": "Pay Attention to Vigorously Accelerating the 1987 Monsoon Rice Growing Work"]

[Text] During this year's monsoon, a drought stretched on until August. This means the rains have been very late and very scarce. Compared with the same period last year, this year's drought is very serious and worries everyone. Virtually every region in the country, especially most of the rice-producing regions, received no rain or an unusually small amount of rainfall. This has caused our people's production efforts to be spotty at best. A number of regions still suffer from prolonged drought, such as some districts in Prey Veng, Takeo,

Kampot, and Svay Rieng Provinces, where the production process has been [words indistinct] and at a very slow pace, which means that it has amounted to only half of that in 1986.

By early September, the whole country was able to complete product work on more than 448,800 hectares, or 25.35% of the plan. This is 340,997 hectares less than in the same period in 1986. Of the whole country, only Battambang Province managed to carry out more than 50% of the plan. Though we managed to grow crops in a relatively small area, we still suffered from the loss of more than 5,700 hectares of rice seedlings and more than 13,200 hectares of transplanted seedlings and broadcast seedlings. Moreover, some of the over 124,000 hectares of floating rice that grew quite well in May and June are now withering to a worrisome extent.

As far as the production of subsidiary food crops is concerned, we have just completed planting more than 12,000 hectares, or nearly 54% of the plan. This is about 1,359 hectares less than in the same period in 1986. Regarding industrial crops, by early September we planted more than 32,580 hectares, or 53.95% of the plan. This is over 2,990 hectares less than in the same period in 1986.

In light of this situation, without timely measures we could experience great hardship due to a serious famine in the coming year. Firmly grasping this issue, the party and state, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, have paid close attention to studying and researching various measures to make up for the lost production by implementing a plan to divert 140,000 hectares of land for [words indistinct] rice crops instead to IR rice crops and to growing flood-receding, short-term rice on 9,000 hectares of unsuccessful floating rice. This complementary plan constitutes a very significant and effective measure for realizing the state plan to increase the quantity of grain and cope with the country's needs.

In addition to the farmers' efforts to solve the problem with a high sense of creativity according to the prevailing local conditions, the state has paid a great deal of attention to the farmers by providing them with agricultural equipment—chemical fertilizer, insecticide, and small and large water pumps—as part of an intervention in production made in the spirit of the Ministry of Agriculture's irregular conference held early last June.

Recently, the Ministry of Agriculture's logistics service sent 347 metric tons of 16-20-0 chemical fertilizer, 10,280 metric tons of urea, 1,470 metric tons of phosphate, 15,000 liters of (metaforce) insecticide, and 2,000 kg of rat poison to all provinces and cities in the country. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture's irrigation service sent 80 small 13-horsepower Soviet-made water pumps to the provinces and cities. In addition to sending the water pumps, the service also sold fuel oil to the provinces and cities through the Ministry of Trade. [Words indistinct] the service had sold 760,000 liters of



diesel oil and 14,700 liters of gasoline. The irrigation service's repair unit has also repaired (?227) small water pumps in (?provinces and cities) and [words indistinct].

As for the construction of large and small irrigation networks, along with persuading the people to participate in this work, the irrigation service has paid attention to providing the seed-producing centers and large worksites in provinces and cities throughout the country with some construction materials, such as 600 metric tons of cement and 200 metric tons of sand. Moreover, the irrigation service has paid a great deal of attention to building state-invested large irrigation networks to contribute to the effort of coping with the drought.

However, despite all of the efforts mentioned, the result of our efforts to carry out the 1987 rainy season rice production—defined by our fifth party congress as the most important one in our four economic fronts—has not yet met the needs and requirements of our people and party.

For this reason, to cope with this situation, local authorities must pay attention to mobilizing all efforts to accelerate the transplanting of the late season rice and taking good care of our transplanted crops. Although our transplanted crops are growing well because of the rainfall at the beginning of September, their growing time is too short because almost all of them had just sprouted at the end of the season. Therefore, they need our utmost care. Moreover, we must thoroughly tend our transplanted crops because some of our seedlings are not mature enough to withstand various diseases caused by worms that destroy plant stem, root, and leaves.

The local authorities and people must cooperate closely with the agricultural service in using insecticide economically and effectively. They must also work to turn the collection of natural fertilizer into an emulation movement because our country has a great potential in this respect. We must pay attention to the use of chemical fertilizer and use it appropriately, according to its specific formula, because our limited stock cannot meet the total demand. For now, we must continue to accelerate tilling by tractors on the farm lands affected by drought that cannot be tilled by draft animals. We must till any land that can be tilled with draft animals. We must not leave any arable land vacant nor wait until time for sowing to begin tilling land simultaneously. We must mobilize the unused tilling teams to till land in areas where there is sufficient rainfall.

At the same time, we must accelerate the nursing of rice seedlings in any areas where there are sufficient water sources. The agricultural stations, development centers, training centers, and pumping stations must prepare seedlings for distribution to the people free of charge. They must also persuade the people to nurse the seedlings [words indistinct]. Moreover, they must guide and persuade the people to build small irrigation networks and repair dams, reservoirs, dikes, field embankments, ditches, and [words indistinct]. In the areas where there

are water sources and [words indistinct], it is imperative to take appropriate measures to make full use of the water and prevent the people from destroying field embankments and ditches for fishing purposes, which will cause losses of fertilizer and water.

It is now imperative to make full use of waterpumps in conjunction with ordinary tools to channel water into the rice fields. It is particularly imperative to carry out work in accordance with the spirit of the Council of Ministers Directive No 3 dated 28 February 1985. As an additional measure, it is imperative to divert the land for medium rice to the early-rice crops and to accelerate the intensive cropping and double cropping of early rice on any land with sufficient water sources. Moreover, it is imperative to strive to solve the problem of rice seed in a timely manner by persuading the people to manage their own seed collections and cope with their own demands by borrowing and bartering with each other or borrowing from the state.

More importantly, it is imperative to guide and persuade the people to grow subsidiary food crops, such as corn, cassava, potato, and taro to the maximum extent possible, both in the current rainy season and the coming dry season.

Briefly, the local authorities at all levels should pay attention to organizing, examining, and implementing all the tasks and measures mentioned above by sending cadres to the production sites in order to directly advise and guide the people. It is imperative to mobilize all forces—the people, cadres, personnel, workers, students, and members of the mass organizations at all levels—to accelerate the production drive simultaneously. It is imperative to avoid breaking up these forces to carry out many kinds of work at the same time, and organizing too many unnecessary meetings. Moreover, it is imperative to know how to mobilize unused forces to help the areas that are short of labor forces.

As for the seedlings, it is imperative to borrow from the areas where there are surplus seedlings to help the areas where seedlings are urgently needed. At the same time, it is imperative to allow the capable members of the solidarity groups and their families to borrow vacant land for growing crops. It is imperative to take appropriate measures to ensure security for outlying areas. Generally speaking, if we can thoroughly organize, guide, and carry out the rice growing work, we will certainly be able to successfully fulfill the 1987 production plan.

**Sihanouk Comments on Unity of CGDK Groups**  
*BK270851 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer*  
*in Cambodian 0500 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the CGDK and of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, FUNCINPEC, said in Paris that the struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia has developed splendidly in the political, military, and diplomatic fields.

At a banquet held for him at the Chinese Embassy in Paris, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said that support of all peoples and countries which cherish justice and safeguard peace in the world will make the Cambodian nationalist forces more confident in their final victory over the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia.

The samdech added that the three groups of the Cambodian coalition government had exchanged views on the situation inside Cambodia and strengthened their unity during the recent visit to China by the leaders of the three groups.

**Radio on Son Sann Letters to UN Delegates**  
*BK280320(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Recently at the United Nations, His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK and head of the DK delegation to the current 42d UN General Assembly [UNGA] session, sent letters to the delegation leaders of various friendly countries attending the General Assembly session. The letters condemned Vietnam for its activities to reduce the number of votes of support for the draft UN resolution on the situation in Cambodia.

The letters said: While the current UN General Assembly is in session, Vietnam has been busily launching schemes to divert the problem of Vietnamese aggression and occupation in Cambodia into an internal war.

The letters appealed to the heads of various delegations to pay attention to the following problems:

1. The root cause of the Cambodian problem is the SRV's aggression against Cambodia in an attempt to annex Cambodia to the Indochinese Federation;
2. The independence and sovereignty of my country cannot be bargained. Vietnam is the aggressor. It has no right to set any condition for the settlement of the Cambodian problem;
3. Only after the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn totally and unconditionally from Cambodia will the reconciliation of the Cambodian nation be possible and will the Cambodian people be able to exercise their sacred right of self-determination; and
4. National reconciliation must not be based on the elimination of anyone. In the letters, his excellency the prime minister recalled the main points in the eight-point proposal of the CGDK, and pointed out: Vietnam's rejection of this eight-point proposal clearly shows that it does not want to settle the Cambodian problem through political means. It has continued its maneuvers to make others accept its aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. By continuing to occupy Cambodia, Vietnam must be held fully responsible by history and the world community which fervently demand that the Cambodian problem be resolved quickly through political means on the basis of the relevant UN resolutions and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

His excellency the prime minister especially recalled the joint appeal made

**Hun Sen Said To Want Talks With Khieu Samphan**  
*BK260727 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 Sep 87*

[Text] Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh regime, has said he wants to have direct talks with Khieu Samphan, leader of the Democratic Kampuchean side, to find a political solution to the 8-year-old Cambodian conflict.

Hun Sen said in an interview with the *Los Angeles Times* last Monday that the Phnom Penh regime also wants the Democratic Kampuchean side to play a role in talks to resolve the Cambodian problem. Before this, the Phnom Penh regime stressed that it had requested a meeting with Democratic Kampuchean officials on an individual basis and not as representatives of Democratic Kampuchea. However, Hun Sen said the Phnom Penh regime completely rejects a meeting with Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Hun Sen also said he welcomes a meeting with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition government and the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia]; Son Sann, prime minister of the coalition government and president of the KPNLF; and Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs and president of the Democratic Kampuchean side. Hun Sen said the Heng Samrin regime agrees to hold talks with the three leaders of the Cambodian coalition government or with only one of them. He said apart from Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the Phnom Penh regime also rejects any talks with some other members of the Democratic Kampuchean leadership. However, he said the Heng Samrin regime has not yet named these people.

**Laos**

**Paper Seeks Equality in Thai Relations**  
*BK281023 Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Sep 87 p 3*

["Casual Conversation" column: "Equality Can Lead Laos and Thailand To Coexist Peacefully"]

[Text] The history of both Laos and Thailand has shown that the peoples of the two countries share a common blood, race, language, and fine traditions from time immemorial.

For centuries the two countries have coexisted in this part of the world. Whenever they are sincere with each other and respect each others' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, ties between them are normal and the peoples of the two countries are able to maintain regular contacts and develop their own countries in peace. However, if either side looks down on and becomes hostile toward the other, the long-standing ties between the two countries are destroyed, bringing about adverse consequences for the peoples of the two nations.

The imperialists and international reactionaries have been trying to incite the two neighboring countries to pick up arms against each other so they can sell them weapons. The creation of the U.S. imperialists' war reserve stockpile in Thailand, for example, was designed to threaten Thailand's neighboring countries, facilitate border provocations against them, and provide weapons from the stockpile for armed border provocations. After depleting that supply, Thailand will have to purchase more weapons from the United States.

The current situation along the Lao-Thai border is apparently a result of the greed, ambitions, and ultranationalism of Thai ultrarightist elements, inherited from the 17th-century Siamese who colonized the Lao kingdom. They regard the Lao people, either inside or outside the LPDR, as their slaves who can never enjoy the same privileges. Moreover, they believe that the area on the left bank of the Mekong River, now the LPDR, is part of their former colony and must be recaptured.

Such thinking is erroneous, backward, and contradicts history and the present epochal trend. The right thing to do is to exert every effort to make the peoples of two nations conscious of historic facts and realize that they are brothers and must coexist peacefully.

Only by doing away with ultranationalism and those elements who inherited the Siamese colonialists' spiteful attitude toward Laos; turning to the bright future of the present era; and maintaining relations on the basis of equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity can the Lao and Thai peoples enjoy peace and happy life.

#### Article Denounces 'Fabrications'

BK271236 *Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
0430 GMT 24 Sep 87

["Article" by (So Vongphouthon): "Justice Is Bound To Vanquish Injustice"]

[Text] The Lao people are a fair and honest people who have always loved friends and adhered to the ethical principles. In its long history Laos has never sent troops to invade or occupy any neighboring country despite the fact that it had sufficient military might that could not be defeated even by [King] Bayinnaung, the Burmese feudalist who was well known as a universal conqueror. This proves that since ancient times the Lao people have cherished tranquillity. Nevertheless, when they were invaded, harassed, oppressed, and intimidated by foreign countries, the Lao people—who cherish independence and refuse to serve as slaves of anyone—would rise up and fight until they achieved victory.

The Lao people's heroic spirit and persistence in fighting to defeat the aggressors was clearly proved through the 3 decades of their national liberation war against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. After achieving complete victory in late 1975, the Lao people were jubilant. They earnestly hoped to build their

beloved country in peace and did not want to see war again. However, since then various reactionary forces—lackeys of the imperialists—and the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have yet to abandon their sabotage and subversive schemes against the LPDR and have incessantly sought to obstruct socialist construction in Laos by using the exiled Lao reactionaries—whom they have fostered and trained on Thai territory—to infiltrate into Laos to repeatedly carry out activities to create disturbances in the western border areas.

Over the past more than 11 years, the Lao people of various tribes have had to heighten vigilance all the time and further promote and expand their traditions of heroism and industriousness while fighting the enemies to defend their beloved land and build a prosperous and strong country.

The young LPDR is now marching firmly along the path of socialism. This has served as an excellent example for the peace-loving people in all five continents who have sought justice and who have wholeheartedly hailed the achievements of the Lao people in carrying out their cause of defending and building the country. The Thai people, who are close neighbors of our Lao people, have been especially jubilant and have welcomed the achievements of our Lao people. They are of views that these will benefit peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Thai ultrarightist reactionary militarists, however, regard the victories of the Lao people as spearheads that pierce into their hearts. This is why they have tried their utmost to reverse the wheel of history by repeatedly creating incidents along the Lao-Thai border. Currently they are creating tension on the Lao-Thai border in Boten District, Sayaboury Province, and areas adjacent to Chat Trakan District in Phitsanulok Province and Na Haeo District in Loei Province of Thailand. The ultrarightist reactionary militarists from the 3d Army Region of Thailand have colluded with private capitalists to create incidents by violating Lao territory and illegally felling logs in the said area and then smuggling the timber into Thailand to enrich themselves regardless of other people's sufferings. They have intruded up to 10 km deep into Lao territory to fell the logs in an area covering more than 30 square km. The forests they have destroyed are on Houai Nam Heuang Hill which has been carefully preserved by the people since ancient times, because this hill is the source of the Nam Heuang River which is considered a lifeline used by both the Lao and the Thai people for generations.

Such acts run counter to the ethics and aspirations of the peoples of Laos and Thailand. They also run counter to the wishes of the Thai king. In the spirit of fraternity and neighborliness, the LPDR, with its good faith, has given them a warning. But they have ignored it. They have gone further in felling logs and destroying the forests of Laos by mobilizing Rangers from the 3d Army Region to provide protection for them. In the light of this situation,



the regional armed forces and local people of Boten District have been compelled to exert their just right to self-defense to suitably punish them.

It is certain that each man gets what he deserves. To cover up their crimes, certain Thai officials have distorted the facts by fabricating that Laos has stationed troops in an area close to the border and then organized them to intrude into Thai territory to attack the Thai troops. Nevertheless, facts remain facts. The Lao and Thai peoples—who have earned their living on both sides of the borderline in the said area—are well aware of the facts about the location of the borderline. They know in which area the Thai troops have been stationed to give protection to the private traders in felling logs. Therefore, the fabrications by certain Thai officials can absolutely not cover up the facts. The Thai people of all strata have come to understand ever more clearly the situation in this regard. Together they have exposed to the public the true facts about this issue. It is certain that the truth is the truth and that ethics always wins over injustice.

#### **Radio on Drug Problem**

*BK281415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao  
0000 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Unattributed commentary: "Narcotics Poses a Threat to Thailand"]

[Text] The Vietnamese journal *Tuan Tin Tuc*, in a recent issue, points out that the consequences of narcotics are posing a serious threat to Thailand. In its article, the journal notes that at present, the number of drug addicts in Thailand has increased to as many as 500,000. This means according to the statistics, 58% of the criminal cases in Thailand are committed by drug addicts.

As everyone knows, the number of people falling into this path in Thailand has increased rapidly since the Bangkok administration allowed U.S. expeditionary troops to set up military bases in Thailand during the Indochinese war. Many high-ranking Thai officials have also admitted that the presence of U.S. troops was the cause of the drug problem. First of all, most Thai people believe that they suffer in their daily life and have little hope of a better future, so they are driven to desperation.

In Thailand, especially in the north, there is a large opium trafficking network. Local police and administration officials have been bought off to turn a blind eye to the drug trafficking. The traffickers have their own armed forces with as many as 15,000 personnel which Khun Sa heads. The Thai Government has offered a reward of 5 million baht as the reward for the capture of this drug kingpin. In fact, no one can capture him. Khun Sa himself has announced that no one dares capture him. This is because anyone who touches him will be unsafe anywhere in the world. The Thai Government has also taken this problem into account.

Of late, the Thai Government has launched a large-scale operation, mobilizing a large number of troops and helicopters to search for and destroy Khun Sa's nest and

places where opium is produced. According to a press release, the operation has resulted in the destruction of a vast area from where a production of up to 7,100 kg of opium—worth \$1.234 billion on U.S. streets—can be expected. However, such suppression operations are launched merely to save face before the world. In fact, opium production has increased enormously. In 1985, in the northern region of Thailand alone, as much as 20 metric tons of raw opium were harvested to be processed into heroin. Most of this opium was secretly sent to Hong Kong, Taiwan, Amsterdam, and Europe and America. A larger amount of opium has been produced in Thai territory adjacent to Burma. As many as 60 metric tons of opium is produced in this area each year.

In Thailand today, there are more than 2 million unemployed people. These people can easily fall into drug addiction. It is obvious that it is hard for the present Thai administration to solve this problem and that the disaster of narcotic addiction is posing a threat to the entire Thai nation.

#### **Correction to Bulgarian Army Day Greetings**

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Khamtai Siphandon Greets Bulgarian Army Day," published in the 28 September East Asia *Daily Report*, pages 20 and 21:

paragraph one, sentence one, column one: ...foundation of the Bulgarian People's Army.

After conveying best wishes and warm congratulations to the minister, Bulgarian people and army, and pointing out the achievements gained by the Bulgarian Army in the past 43 years of socialist...(supplying indistinct passage)

#### **Philippines**

##### **Aquino Reaffirms Hosting of ASEAN Summit**

*HK260829 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 GMT  
26 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 26 (AFP)—Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Saturday that Manila intends to host the December summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) despite concerns raised over security.

"Yes, we will hold it here," Mrs. Aquino told reporters at the presidential palace when asked about concerns for the security of the ASEAN heads of state due to the unsettled political situation in the Philippines.

S. Chandra Das, a member of the Singapore Parliament and chairman of the parliamentary committee for defense and foreign affairs, has called on Manila to graciously withdraw, saying he believed Bangkok should take its place.

Heads of state or government from Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand are to meet here on December 14. Concern for their security

cropped up in the wake of a bloody coup attempt by a right-wing military faction against the Aquino government last month.

#### **Military Guarantees Security**

*HK291014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0953 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—The Philippine Armed Forces Tuesday said they can guarantee security for a "smooth" summit of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) here in December, a government spokesman said.

Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said Lieutenant General Renato de Villa, second-in-command of the Armed Forces and head of the national police, gave the assurance to President Corazon Aquino Tuesday.

"We can assure the delegates of our capability to ensure the smooth conduct of the summit," Mr. Benigno quoted the general as saying.

Mr. Benigno told reporters that Lieut. Gen. de Villa made the statement in view of "rumblings from abroad".

The ASEAN summit, also involving Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore, is scheduled for December 14 to 16 and would be the first in a decade.

But officials in other member countries have expressed doubts about security because of the actions of left- and right-wing rebels in Manila.

#### **Rebels Said Retreating in Bicol, Bulacan**

*HK290131 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Text] The armed forces have dropped their offensive against the communist NPA in Bulacan, the Camarines provinces and Albay. The military high command said the timely deployment of troops and helicopter gunships against some 200 NPA rebels in Bulacan prevented a rebel plan to mass their forces for an offensive against Metro Manila. The military said the rebels are now on the retreat in the Bicol region and in Bulacan and are trying to seek sanctuary in other areas. The rebels suffered heavy casualties in two days of fighting in Dona Remedios Trinidad Town in Bulacan. Pursuit operations are continuing against the NPA forces there led by Kumander Remy. The military suffered only one dead and several wounded. In the Bicol region, the rebels were trying to retreat towards the boundary of Quezon and Camarines. The military high command ordered government forces around adjacent areas to Bicol and Bulacan to block all escape routes.

#### **Shadow Government in Bataan**

*HK281303 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Sep 87 pp 20*

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga—The New People's Army rebels in Central Luzon are ready to engage military troopers in a major battle, it was gathered here yesterday.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), a political front of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), said that it has set up "shadow government" in Bataan preparatory to the launching by the NPAs of massive attacks on the "reactionary forces and camps."

Javier Domingo, Bataan NDF spokesman, told newsmen in an interview near the Pampanga-Bataan boundary that vital government installations in Bataan could be the target of the NPA major offensives.

A Bataan NPA leader, identified only as "Ka [comrade] Nomer," and a guide were present during the interview, the first by newsmen since the collapse of the "peace talks" between the government and the NDF.

Domingo said the "shadow government" will handle the NDF political "mass base" in Central Luzon while the NPA rebels engage the government troops in gun battles.

Domingo said the NDF, the CPP, and the NPA "could not do otherwise but to challenge the military which is out to "crush progressive organizations."

According to Domingo, the military in Central Luzon, especially in Bataan, has declared a "total war" against the NDF and the NPA.

Bataan Gov Leonardo Roman has been exerting pressures on local officials to fight the insurgents, Domingo said.

Ka Nomer said, however, that the civilians have become "unwanted victims" in the militarization of Bataan. Already, 51 persons have been arrested, kidnapped, or executed by suspected rebels in Bataan.

During the interview from noon to 3 p.m., the two rebel leaders said that their raids on the municipal buildings in Orion, Pilar and Samal were "only pure harassment and not intended for any policemen."

They said that the government wanted to smash the rebels in Bataan because the Subic Naval Base, the repair facility for the U.S. 7th Fleet, is in the province.

A big number of NPA rebels from Bicol and Northern Luzon has moved to Central Luzon, military authorities at Camp Olivas told Gen Ramos Friday.

Gen Ramos held a dialogue with the military commanders and enlisted men in Camp Olivas. He was also briefed on the extent of damages suffered by the rebels in Bataan, Zambales, and Pampanga.

#### **Military Reported 'Impaired'**

*HK280803 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Text] Legazpi, Philippines, Sept 28 (AFP)—Cracks in the military's armor are showing here in the troubled Bicol region as soldiers face their first major test since

the bloody coup attempt in Manila a month ago Monday.

The communist New People's Army (NPA), exploiting military disunity, has staged spectacular attacks in Bicol, a peninsula southeast of Manila, in the weeks following the August 28 takeover bid by junior officers.

They have blasted bridges and power transmission towers, assassinated soldiers in public and set up road checkpoints, forcing President Corazon Aquino's government to send in reinforcements from other regions.

Brigadier General Luis San Andres, regional commander of the Philippine Constabulary (PC), the country's main peacekeeping force, said the fighting capacity of the military had been "very much" impaired by the coup attempt.

"If you see troops and you tell them there are armed men out there in uniform, they tell you, well, they're not our men, they may be coup plotters," he told *Agence France-Presse*.

He recalled that when a PC detachment was told a week after the August 28 coup attempt about the presence of 150 armed men in fatigues near Sipocot bridge north of here, they stayed put instead of checking the report.

The bridge, a major link in the Pan-Philippine Highway, was blasted by the armed men, who turned out to be NPA guerrillas.

"You normally would try to defend your camps and other government centers," he said. "Instead of being out patrolling, you have a tendency to consolidate."

Other officers and enlistee men interviewed in the region admitted that military unity and morale have nose-dived since the aborted power grab by fugitive Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

Some 100 PC troops seized control of Legazpi airport and waited for a military plane to bring them to Manila during the coup attempt.

When the plane did not show up and government troops crushed the mutiny in Manila, they drove back to camp and were integrated back into their old units.

One month later, soldiers continue to suspect one another's loyalties while facing a determined enemy.

"It's hard to have an enemy behind you. You keep looking back, and when you keep looking back, you stumble," Brig Gen San Andres said.

The coup attempt, which left 53 people dead and nearly 300 wounded, marked the first time Filipino soldiers fought each other on such a large scale and brought to the surface simmering unrest in the 160,000-strong armed forces.

That unrest has been fueled by low pay, high risks and the restoration of civilian supremacy after the February 1986 overthrow of President Ferdinand Marcos who gave the military vast political powers during his 20-year rule.

The coup plotters belonged to the crop of military officers who tasted power and rose up the ranks during the 1972-81 martial law period under Mr Marcos.

But at the same time, discontent remains strong even among loyal soldiers.

A young army lieutenant in an elite Scout Rangers battalion which arrived in Bicol last week to bolster local security forces complained about government probes into alleged military human rights abuses.

"How could we operate freely if there are barricades?" he said, referring to the investigation of officers and men for alleged atrocities against civilians in the course of fighting the NPA.

"How could we eliminate these undesirable persons if these persons are protected?" he added, fondling a .45 cal pistol as his men nodded in approval in a nearby camp where they were brought from northern Luzon. The elite Scout Rangers units are in the forefront of the fight against the communists.

The military has complained that the rebels have not been prosecuted for alleged abuses, prompting the Commission on Human Rights in Manila to start looking into military complaints about NPA atrocities in the countryside.

As soldiers continue to adjust to regular army life one month after nearly being plunged into a civil war between rival military factions, the spectre of more coup attempts continues to haunt the country.

Anticipating more trouble, a poster on the wall of an army headquarters in Bicol says: "Keep calm. Tune in to a reliable radio or TV station for news. Follow what the authorities say. Do not listen to rumors."

The poster was produced by the *Philippine Information Agency*—which handles general propaganda under the direction of the president's office—in an effort to counter coup plots and mutinies in a country struggling to move from its martial law past into a stable democratic future.

#### CIA Said Using Religion

HK281337 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER  
in English 28 Sep 87 p 10

[By Nimfa U. Rueda]

[Text] Religion is being used by the United States' Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as a tool not only for propaganda but also for launching a total war against communist rebels, progressive members of the clergy said.



The priests, who belong to the Order of Friars Minor (OFM), cited military-backed anti-communist religious cults such as the Tadtad [Chop Chop] and Sagrado Corazon—[Sacred Heart] which have been found to have committed numerous human rights violations in the countryside—as some of the groups being mobilized for such a purpose.

"If many people have come to believe in their (cultists') devotion, then the CIA has succeeded in using religion as a tool for their own interest," Fr. Nemie Angus, national coordinator of the OFM justice and peace desk, said in a statement.

Angus also identified the Jesus Miracle Crusade, as among fundamentalist sects spreading in the country, which have been made to function, directly or indirectly, as a propaganda arm of the CIA.

Angus said the CIA plot is part of the low-intensity conflict (LIC) war strategy hatched by U.S. ultra-right policy-makers to counter what they perceive as a growing threat of communism, but what is actually a threat to their economic and political interests.

The LIC doctrine, he said, presents the world as divided into only two parts: the East representing Russia, the proponent of communism and thus, of evil; and the West representing the US, the champion of freedom and democracy.

"They make it appear that everyone who holds communistic or socialist principles belongs to Satan and all those who belong to the capitalist world belong to God. This simplistic world view is forced on us," Angus said.

Angus also criticized the "Rosary for a Brother Communist" movement launched recently for being one-sided and said the people should instead pray for the conversion of the CIA and the "U.S. boys in the Aquino government" who have made life difficult for the poor and thus pushed them into embracing communism.

**NPA Leader 'Fears for Life', Goes Underground**  
*HK281059 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, Sept 28 (AFP)—A woman rebel leader freed by President Corazon Aquino from a military prison declared Monday that she had returned underground, and apologized for what she had done.

Maria Concepcion Bocala said in a letter to Mrs Aquino that she fled from house arrest last week for fear of being killed and not to "demean or derogate your humanitarian gesture."

The letter was submitted to a court here Monday by her lawyers where Mrs Bocala was due to appear for trial on charges of rebellion and murder. The court ordered her rearrested for failing to appear for arraignment.

Mrs Bocala was one of two top communist rebel leaders who met with Mrs Aquino in this central city in November to discuss the possibility of peace negotiations between the government and the insurgents.

The talks collapsed in January before a 60-day Christmas ceasefire ended.

In the letter, a copy of which was obtained by *Agence France-Presse*, Mrs Bocala said she feared for her life due to possible "ultra-rightist attacks."

She was arrested on June 12 and charged with rebellion and murder. She was freed from a military jail on August 5 and placed under house arrest in her parents' custody after she wrote a letter to Mrs Aquino complaining of the difficulties of prison life.

In the letter, Mrs Bocala cited a bloody August 28 military coup attempt and the still unsolved murder of leftwing leader Leandro Alejandro, September 19 as examples of recent events which made her feel vulnerable.

Her lawyers told the court that they had no control over her actions and that she alone "is responsible for betraying the trust and confidence of President Aquino."

**Funeral Marchers Denounce Aquino Administration**  
*HK290703 Hong Kong AFP in English 0653 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—Thousands Tuesday joined a huge funeral march here for a slain leftist leader and denounced President Corazon Aquino for the authorities' failure to solve the murder.

The coffin of Lean Alejandro, 27-year-old secretary-general of the New Nationalist Alliance (Bayan) who was shot dead by unidentified gunmen 10 days ago, was carried on a flatbed truck and surrounded by red and white daisies.

Police and independent observers estimated the crowd that marched behind the coffin at 20,000 to 30,000.

Security forces were on full alert in the capital and a military helicopter hovered overhead as the march neared the presidential palace, eyewitnesses said. Barbed-wire barricades, riot police and firetrucks sealed off the palace. Sally Alejandro, the victim's mother, said in a brief rally near the heavily guarded palace that she regretted voting for Mrs. Aquino when she ran in the February 1986 snap election against Ferdinand Marcos.

"I voted for Cory thinking that she would offer a better government than Marcos," she said. "I was wrong. The administration that I voted for was the one that killed my son."

Mr. Alejandro had been a prominent activist for some years and was jailed by the military in 1985 on sedition charges on orders of Mr. Marcos, who was deposed by a popular revolt days after the election.

Mr. Alejandro's widow Lidy said at the rally on a barricaded bridge near the palace gates: "To the Aquino government, we issue this warning. All the tears we have

shed after Lean was killed will serve as waves that will push us to an early victory."

Bayan is accused by the military of links with the communist insurgency.

Marchers wore red and black ribbons with the words "justice for Lean" and chanted "Cory Aquino, U.S. puppet" as they headed from the palace to a cemetery in Malabon, Mr. Alejandro's home town in suburban Manila.

Students, workers, priests, nuns and peasants attended the funeral march, the largest this year in this country, where funerals of slain political leaders are major events.

The funeral for slain leftist labor leader Rolando Olalia last year drew an estimated 50,000 marchers, including communist rebel leaders who emerged from the underground for the occasion.

No known rebel leaders were sighted at the funeral march for Mr. Alejandro.

**Aquino Supporters Form Security Force**  
*HK281429 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 27 Sep 87 pp 1, 8*

[by Vic Agustin]

[Text] Leading supporters of President Aquino in government have formed an independent civilian security force to protect Ms. Aquino's family during coup attempts.

The INQUIRER also learned a radio network covering 73 provinces has been set up to provide Malacanang with information and reduce its overdependence on military reports during coups and similar emergencies.

The civilian force is apart from the Presidential Security Group [PSG] composed of soldiers drawn from all services of the armed forces.

The radio network, reportedly the brainchild of former Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, is being operated by the Presidential Management Staff.

Ms. Aquino's only son, Benigno III, alluded to the existence of an independent security force dependent security force—dubbed as the "Yellow Army"—when he recounted to reporters how he got wounded during the Aug. 28 dawn attack on Malacanang.

During the initial stage of the coup, "Noynoy" said three high government officials were in Arroyo's residence monitoring developments and troop movements based on reports by "a lot of assets." He identified the three officials as Jejomar Binay, Makati mayor and Metro Manila governor; Potenciano Roque, direct of the presidential task force on anti-gambling; and Mariano Pineda, director of the Malacanang motorpool.

Noynoy's disclosures tended to confirm earlier *Inquirer* reports that the three officials have set up a security group that reports directly to then Executive Secretary Arroyo.

Binay, Pineda and Roque were members of the August 21 Movement (ATOM), an opposition group formed during the dying years of the Marcos regime.

Binay was ATOM's lawyer, while Pineda served as communications officer (along with Johnny Pena, now the security officer of the Manila International Airport). Roque, whose wife's family owns the Safeguard Investigation & Security Co Inc., served as a security escort for Ms. Aquino when she ran against Ferdinand Marcos in the 1986 snap presidential elections.

The three, by virtue of their present positions, now have control of considerable firepower, men, transport vehicles with security plates and communications equipment.

ATOM members who now work in government said the PSG supplied the three officials and their men with high-powered firearms, including Uzis and Ingrams and baby Armalites.

It is widely known in Malacanang that Noynoy and the ATOM boys tell their close friends they are part of the Yellow Army and practise shooting at the PSG target range on weekends.

The *Inquirer* contacted Roque but he refused to comment about his alleged role in the Yellow Army. Without elaborating, he said he has more than 40 operatives, mostly soldiers, under TFAg [expansion unknown].

During the Aug. 28 coup attempt, Binay led policemen in assaulting Camelot Hotel after Malacanang detached the Metropolitan Police Force from the military.

Arroyo, speaking a day after the coup attempt, said the police command was temporarily given to Binay, with specific instructions to recapture all radio and television studios that had fallen into rebel hands.

#### **Editorial Deplores Move**

*HK281435 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 28 Sep 87 p 4*

[Editorial: "The Clandestine 'Army'"]

[Text] It has long been rumored that certain followers of Corazon Aquino, even when she was still the widowed housewife politically challenging Ferdinand Marcos, had organized themselves into a private secret army of their own. Making up this shadowy organization were—rumors then had it—motley crews of ward leaders and local toughs that frequently surround traditional politicians in this country. Then there were others recruited from so-called moderate cause-oriented groups and self-styled "social democrats" who probably nurtured visions

of replicating the communist underground's New People's Army. Under a dictator who frequently resorted to armed might in suppressing dissent and quelling popular restiveness, the taking to arms of some of Cory's followers then probably made much tactical, even strategic, sense. Those of her followers who chose to clandestinely equip themselves with firearms and explosives probably believed that the same weaponry would be used only in the extreme case—when the dictatorship violated the unspoken *modus vivendi* which the Cory coalition's outward platform of non-violence had somehow imposed on the regime. But when the dictator and his underlings took frantic flight with surprisingly little resistance at the sight of millions of protesting citizens pouring into the streets, it no longer became necessary to call out the pro-Cory secret army.

Nonetheless even when Ms. Aquino had already been installed as President, rumors about the clandestine army persisted. It was suspected that the military, jealous of its special right to bear arms, was the source of leaks to media about a so-called "Yellow Army": then supposedly undergoing training in a vast sugarcane plantation somewhere in Central Luzon. The idea of linking the President's followers (and kinsmen) to the secret army, without actually implicating the still immensely popular Ms. Aquino, was pretty obvious. The news died, as it were, a natural death, snowed under by far more dramatic developments and vague responses from administration spokesmen.

Interest in the various groups allegedly making up this army surfaced again, although briefly, when some congressional candidates in several parts of the country running in the May 11 elections were reported to be fielding gunslingers (mainly against leftwing bets) in their campaigns. But somehow, the reports failed to generate sufficient public attention. The partisan political carnival was a far more engrossing diversion.

But in the Aug. 28 mutiny especially in the early hours when it was not yet clear where the loyalty of many military units lay, armed groups of pro-Cory followers again surfaced. The spectacle of so many government officials brandishing high-powered assault rifles and machine pistols was seen by some as a reassurance, that many would respond to the call to arms in the defense of their beloved Cory. But many more Filipinos—yes, even those who are basically sympathetic to the administration of this sincere but beleaguered woman—were deeply disturbed. Here was an administration, which frequently invoked in public lofty moral and ethical standards, exposing itself as a government manned by vigilantes who are only too ready to draw their guns.

Despite the many serious threats to the stability of the Aquino administration, these armed "volunteers"—many of whom already occupy sensitive public posts—clearly constitute a private army. An argument for a separate security force to protect the President may be made in view of the seeming unreliability of many members of the regular armed forces. But a private

army—by any other name or under any other guise—is a private army nevertheless. What guarantee do the people have that this clandestine network will not be used for purposes other than securing the person of Ms. Aquino? It has happened before. It can happen again.

**Unions Threaten Strike Over Wage Hike**  
*HK251431 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER*  
*in English 25 Sep 87 pp 1, 11*

[by Glenda Gloria]

[Text] The country's two biggest labor organizations yesterday began preparing for a nationwide general strike early next week, saying they expect their demand for an immediate, provisional P10 across-the-board pay raise will not be granted by the government.

The militant Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] decided, during a meeting of its national executive council late last Wednesday, that President Aquino's plan to consult the business community on the proposed pay raise makes remote the chances that their demand would be approved.

The conservative Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] also said it is "deeply frustrated" over the President's response to the union's proposal, and said it is prepared to join a nationwide strike.

However, TUCP officials would not reveal details of the plan as they claimed to have adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude until Tuesday when the President is scheduled to meet with the Employers Confederation of the Philippines.

As of press time, both the TUCP and the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC) were assessing the consultations they have conducted with their affiliates and discussing possible courses of action next week.

Workers belonging to TUCP and LACC had "high hopes" that the President would realize the urgency to act on their demand, labor leaders told the Inquirer. Consulting the business sector on the matter would yield negative results since "they (employers) have made their loud opposition to (the demand for a pay raise) a long time ago," they added.

KMU chairman Crispwn Beltran said that while the unions believe that government should not interfere in wage determination, the President's decision through her executive powers is "required if only to give immediate relief to workers in depressed condition."

Sources in the TUCP spoke of an "emerging sentiment" among its affiliates to stage a nationwide strike next week since they no longer expect the President to grant their demand for a pay raise.

Labor Secretary Franklin M. Drilon explained earlier that the wage issue would be discussed in a tripartite way, giving consideration to what the business sector also wants.



### **Aquino Wants Industrial Peace**

HK260224 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] On the wage issue, President Aquino exhorts management and labor to reach agreement on the P10 across-the-board increase in daily wages asked by labor. She said industrial peace is an essential element for economic progress.

The president made the call in a meeting with local and foreign businessmen yesterday. [passage indistinct]

In a related statement, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon expressed confidence that an agreement can be reached regarding the wage issue posed by labor's demand for a P10 increase in daily pay. He said the problem can be settled without resorting to any extraordinary measures such as a general strike. Drilon warned that a general strike is counterproductive and could jeopardize the country's economic recovery.

Organized labor, particularly the militants, have warned they will launch a general strike if their demand for a P10 across-the-board daily wage hike in the private sector is not granted. The demand was labor's reaction to the fuel price increase.

### **Special Police Force Formed**

HK270430 Baguio City Mountain Province  
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT  
27 Sep 87

[Text] The National Defense Department is training a so-called special police force, or SPF. The SPF's mission is to deal with striking workers and to enforce return-to-work orders. The SPF is the president's response to businessmen's complaints about the alleged inability of the Labor Department to effectively carry out return-to-work orders and stop illegal strikes.

### **Army Opposes Communist Party Legalization**

HK281421 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
27 Sep 87 pp 1, 19

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), from its top leaders to the rank and file, opposes a proposal to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

This was the consensus that emerged from a dialogue held by top military and civilian leaders in Central Luzon last Friday in Balanga, Bataan.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP chief of staff who was present, said that there is no reason to legalize the CPP "if they do not renounce their armed struggle." Sen. Raul Manglapus, chairman of the Senate defense committee, has proposed the legalization of the CPP in various forums and speaking engagements with civic organizations.

Early this year, Manglapus told the Lions Club in Cagayan de Oro City that European countries, the United States and several Asian nations have already legalized communist parties.

For the past 56 years, the outlawed communist party has wrought much havoc and suffering to the people by their depredations, Ramos said.

In the past few weeks, he added, the CPP and the New People's Army (NPA) have intensified their armed offensive in the Bicol Region, destroying bridges and railways, attacking police stations, municipal buildings and military detachments, and liquidating uncooperative civilians and suspected military informers.

Top AFP officers insisted that the communists should first give up its armed struggle and completely renounce its objective of overthrowing the government through force of arms and violence.

They said that communist parties in other countries do not have organized military units like the CPP in the Philippines.

According to military intelligence reports, the CPP-NPA has an estimated strength of about 23,000 armed men and militia support in the countryside.

### **Aquino Denies Receiving Communists Report**

HK281139 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1000 GMT 28 Sep 87

[Text] President Aquino has turned down Vice President Laurel's request to declassify a secret NICA [National Intelligence Coordinating Agency] report regarding the presence of communists in the government. In the President's letter to Laurel, she said that NICA does not have any such report. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno read a letter to the media in which the President said she will not stop Laurel from appearing before Congress and stated that she has not received any document proving such allegations.

[Benigno recording indistinct]

Meanwhile, Benigno read a letter from NICA Chief Rodolfo Canieso to President Aquino in which Canieso denies all knowledge of a document prepared by NICA regarding the presence of 30 communists in the government. Vice President Laurel previously said that his allegation was based on a NICA report which was submitted to the President.

Still in Malacanang, the President is scheduled to meet business leaders to discuss peace in industry. The 10-peso across-the-board wage increase will be tackled at the meeting. In relation to this, the President expressed hope for an amicable settlement between labor and capital regarding the issue of the minimum wage hike.

### **Laurel Questioned by Senate**

HK290733 Hong Kong AFP in English 0724 GMT  
29 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 29 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel Tuesday backed down under questioning by sen-

ators from his charge that communists had infiltrated the Philippine government and endangered national security.

Mr. Laurel denied at a public hearing of the senate national defense and justice committees that he was responsible for the allegations, saying he had only cited a secret intelligence report, a copy of which he submitted to the legislators.

The committees went into a closed-door session after Mr. Laurel's testimony to study the report, which the vice president said was a "list of government officials with leftist leanings."

Mr. Laurel said the document was given to him by retired Major-General Rodolfo Canieso, head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA).

President Corazon Aquino Monday said in a letter to Mr. Laurel that Mr. Canieso had denied the existence of such a document.

In nearly two hours of testimony broadcast live on radio, Mr. Laurel declined to name the officials cited in the report, but said they included persons working in the president's office.

"I am not proposing the prosecution or the punishment of the individuals named in this document," Mr. Laurel said, adding that not all leftists could be considered "enemies of the state."

Two weeks ago, citing policy differences with Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Laurel resigned his foreign affairs portfolio as the president reorganized her cabinet in the wake of a bloody coup attempt by an anti-government military faction.

Mr. Laurel, who would automatically succeed Mrs. Aquino in case she dies, resigns or is incapacitated before her term ends in 1992, has openly courted military support since the coup attempt.

Manila newspapers Tuesday questioned his motives for insisting on the alleged presence of communists in the government at a time when it was struggling against threats from both communist insurgents and right-wing plotters.

The *Manila Chronicle* dismissed Mr. Laurel's anti-communist campaign as a "fraud", and accused him of engaging in "cheap and dangerous politicking."

"We are not engaged in a witch hunt," Mr. Laurel said in his testimony Tuesday. "We are not condemning every dissenter as a dissident."

Questioned by right-wing opposition leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, Mr.

Laurel confirmed that some of the names on the list were of people in major decision-making positions in the office of the president.

Mr. Laurel said that as a lawyer, he believed the intelligence report provided a prima facie case of rebellion against some of those listed, but did not say if these involved alleged acts committed before or after they joined the government.

He said some were "persons who were formerly identified with Marxist front organizations, but have found their way back to the non-violent center."

The senate committees announced after their closed-door session that they had decided not to open the report submitted by Mr. Laurel until after hearing testimonies by Mr. Canieso and his predecessor as NICA chief, Luis Villareal.

The NICA is an ultra-secretive civilian agency attached to the office of the president, which was notorious for domestic espionage under the government of deposed president Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Laurel later told a press conference that there seemed to be "a frantic attempt to discredit the document," adding that Mr. Canieso had been "unduly and unfairly persuaded" to deny having given him the list.

**Aquino To Retain Trade, Labor Secretaries**  
*HK251337 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*  
1000 GMT 25 Sep 87

[Text] The President in a meeting with businessmen stressed that she will not relieve Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion and Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon from their posts. She said she is satisfied with their performance. They also discussed the agreement between management and labor regarding its efforts in attaining peace in the industry. Here is a report by (Vicky Torres):

[Begin recording] The workers' request regarding the 10-peso across the board daily wage increase was discussed in the 1 hour and 40-minute meeting between the President and 40 leading Filipino and foreign businessmen at noon in Malacanang. The President said each one should think about the common good of the citizens. Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said the meeting was attended by leading businessmen and notable persons from the trade, industry and commerce sectors. They discussed the issue of illegal strikes as well as measures to reduce them, and how to attain a real and stable industry through a harmonious agreement between capital and labor.

In the same press conference, Secretary Benigno said that Trade Secretary Concepcion reported on the increased exportation of local products between January and July which reached \$3.54 billion as compared to the same time last year which was only \$2.7 billion. [end recording]

**Businessmen Reject Arroyo's Fraud Charges**  
*HK251401 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English*  
25 Sep 87 pp 1, 21

[Text] Cesar Buenaventura, member of the Monetary Board (MB) and president of Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp. (PSPC), accused former executive secretary Joker P. Arroyo yesterday of waging a campaign against legitimate business in the country.

Buenaventura hurled the accusation in answering Arroyo's allegations before the House committee on crime, fraud, and corruption last Wednesday.

"This will tend to discourage further both domestic and foreign companies from committing resources in the country at a time when unemployment is a major problem," Buenaventura said.

Buenaventura added that Arroyo skirted the issue he himself aired last Sept. 8. At that time, Arroyo accused Roy Navarro, Raul Concepcion and Buenaventura of committing "treason" in relation to the aborted Aug. 28 coup attempt.

The issues now raised have no relation whatsoever to the original accusation of destabilizing the Aquino government, Buenaventura said.

He deplored the continuing trial by publicity and innuendos at a time when "we should be addressing the country's fundamental economic and social problems."

Meanwhile, the Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corp. (PSPC), one of the country's major oil companies, denied that it was knowingly involved in any effort to distort the country's foreign exchange holdings.

The denial was in reply to the charge of Arroyo that it "window-dressed" the Central Bank foreign exchange reserves through simulated transactions.

Arroyo had claimed that Shell advanced P661.4 million to the state-owned Philippine National Oil Company [PNOC] in time for the year-end inspection by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of the books of accounts of government-owned and/or controlled corporations.

The transactions Arroyo referred to happened on Dec. 21, 1984, when PNOC offered to sell 935,000 barrels of Kuwait crude and 174,000 barrels of Arab medium crude, PSPC said. The cost-insurance-freight (CIF) value of the crude was estimated at \$31 million but payable in pesos.

PSPC said it paid for the crude purchase in treasury bills in the aggregate amount of P661 million on Dec. 28, 1984.

"Clearly, it is absurd to think that Shell would transfer title to P661 million of treasury bills if it did not think it would get crude in return," PSPC said.

But the physical transaction was not concluded, and on Jan. 9, 1985, PNOC refunded PSPC's payment in the form of treasury bills amounting to P661 million.

These are normal commercial transactions in the industry not only in the Philippines but also in other countries, PSPC said.

**Thailand**

**Army Halts Cambodians Fleeing Battle**  
*BK290139 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
29 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Chanthaburi—Vietnamese and Heng Samrin forces shelled a Khmer Rouge-controlled settlement in Kampuchea early yesterday, forcing thousands of Khmers to flee towards Thai territory.

A Thai military field report said Phnom Penh troops began attacking the settlement at Khao Plek with artillery, rocket and mortar fire at 5.40 a.m.

The heavy shelling continued until shortly before noon and more than 3,000 Kampucheans, mostly old people and children, fled the settlement, located about two kilometres inside Kampuchea, towards the Thai border.

They tried to cross the border to seek refuge in Ban tung Kanan, a Thai border village in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi but were halted by Thai troops stationed in the area.

The report said 22 shells landed in ban Sap Thari in Pong Nam Ron District, five shells landed in an orchard south of the Site 8 refugee camp and three others landed in ban Khlong Kai Tuan.

There were no casualties but more than 120 Thai families in ban Sap Tari had to evacuate their homes during the shelling, the report said.

**Khmer Rouge Bandits Rob Buddhist Temple**  
*BK250145 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
25 Sep 87 p 5

[Text] Aranyaprathet—A band of heavily-armed Khmer bandits yesterday robbed a Buddhist temple south of here and fled into Kampuchea with money and valuables worth more than 20,000 baht.

Military sources said the robbery took place at Wat Ban Thai Udom which has about 10 monks in Khlong Hat sub-district, about 60 kilometres from this border town.

The bandits, armed with AK47 assault rifles, took with them 10,000 baht in cash, a camera, a television set and several sacks of rice, they said.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas are blamed for the robbery. It was the first time in two years that the Khmer Rouge were alleged to have committed such crime.



Several robberies staged by deserters of the non-communist Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) had earlier been reported along the tense Thai-Kampuchean border.

Meanwhile, Khmer resistance sources said Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea are issuing identification cards for Khmers of Thai origin.

They said the ethnic Thai Khmers who settled down in Kampuchea during the Indochinese war have been relocated from several Khmer villages to Phnom Mak Hoeun Mountain close to the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Phansuk Village here.

The anti-Vietnam Khmer guerrillas said the relocation was aimed to block the Khmer villagers from lending support to the Khmer coalition forces.

**Trade With Laos at Disputed Area Begins**  
*BK290145 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
29 Sep 87 p 4

[Text] Loei—Thai and Lao traders did business on the bank of the Huang river in Tha Li district under the supervision of Deputy governor Sub-Lt Somchit Chunlaphong.

Sen Sansounthon, a trade official of Muang Kaenthao in Sayaboury province, led a number of Lao traders across the river to Ban Nong Phu with rattan worth 240,000 baht.

The rattan was traded for 16 types of goods, worth 238,800 baht, from Jitra Import and Export Co of Udon thani.

The goods included seasoning powder, fishing nets, sandals, plates, bowls, spoons, nails, buckets and pots.

It was the first exchange of goods between the two countries in the district.

Sen told Thai traders that Laos was facing a rice shortage and there was also a demand for radio and television sets, flashlights, electric wire and cloth.

**Police Accused of Smuggling Hmong From Laos**  
*BK280855 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
28 Sep 87 p 3

[Excerpts] The Interior Ministry last week ordered nine police officers to transfer out of the northeastern province of Loei after they were accused of involvement in the smuggling of Hmong hilltribe people from Laos into Thailand.

Pol Maj Gen Phongthon Tantiwatthana, commander of the Police Regional Headquarters 6, told *The Nation* yesterday that the Police Department may order an investigation against the nine officers who will be moved from Loei to some of the inner provinces in the Northeast this week.

An investigation team will be set up as soon as adequate evidence against them is obtained, according to the commander.

All the nine officers are stationed in Pak Chom District where Ban Winai, a major refugee camp sheltering about 42,000 Laotian Hmong asylum-seekers, is located, he said.

Phongthon said this was the first time that several police officers were allegedly found involved in a smuggling racket.

Field sources said the order was sent last Thursday to the Police Provincial Bureau 2 which passed it to the regional headquarters. [passage omitted]

Local villagers along the Thai-Laotian border in Loei are believed to be involved in smuggling the mountain people across the border from the communist Laos and helping them sneak into Ban Winai Camp.

Loei Governor Chiwin Suthisuwan has said the villagers normally charge the Laotian Hmong about 3,000 baht each for escorting them from the border to the camp.

However, sources said the price could be as high as 8,000 baht if the Hmong in Ban Winai or the resettlement countries want the smugglers to contact their relatives inside Laos and organize their escape into Thailand.

The smuggling racketeers are believed to have connections with the anti-Vientiane resistance rebels who help them contact the Hmong in the Laotian interior.

Local officials earlier estimated that at least 2,000 illegal Hmong immigrants were hiding in the sprawling camp while some sources put the number up to more than 10,000.

The Interior Ministry is reportedly seeking several methods, including erecting a fence and building watchtowers as well as improving registration process, to prevent the hilltribe people from sneaking into the camp.

Unlike other border encampments, Ban Winai, situated about 12 kilometres from the border and covering about 1,000 rai of the hillside area, is more accessible and vulnerable to illegal entry.

**Illegal Migrants Pushed Back to Burma**  
*BK290149 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
29 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Chiang Rai—Troops and local officials will today complete the repatriation of about 1,800 hilltribe people from two districts here to Burma, a senior local official said yesterday.

Sakda Lapcharoen, the deputy provincial governor, said soldiers and officials were sent in last night to expel the mountain people, most of them belonging to the Lisu and Akha tribes, from three areas in Muang District of the northern province.

The last batch of the hilltribe people, regarded by the government as illegal immigrants, would be trucked to the Thai-Burmese border this morning, he said.

Authorities had earlier pushed the hilltribe people from seven areas in Mae Chan District to the Burmese-Thai border as part of the repatriation which began last week, he said.

An unconfirmed report obtained by *The Nation* yesterday said about 20-30 troops clashed with the illegal hilltribe immigrants in a village about 20-30 kilometres northwest of Mae Chan during the first few days of the operation.

It said five mountain people and a soldier were killed in the brief clash in which the hilltribesmen used knives and guns to resist the government troops.

A foreign humanitarian worker in the province, who requested anonymity, claimed that some mountain people showed their identification cards as evidence that they were Thai citizens, but were ignored by the troops.

He quoted the hilltribe villagers as saying the soldiers told them that they might have obtained the cards illegally.

The hilltribe people were driven in military trucks to the border on Doi Tung Mountain where they were handed over to the Burmese troops, he added.

He said the Burmese soldiers refused to accept the elderly people into Burma. Some of the forcibly-repatriated highlanders remained in the forested areas on the ill-defined mountainous border, he added.

Local officials, however, denied the report and said the repatriation was carried out peacefully.

"Villagers in the areas have lent good cooperation," said the deputy governor.

Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council (NSC) earlier denied that Thai authorities used violence in moving out the mountain people.

"It's the government's policy to repatriate all these illegal immigrants," he said.

The Thai Government announced in 1976 that foreigners who entered Thailand illegally after March 9, 1976 will be subject to the immigration laws.

However, according to Khachatphai, authorities have never before applied the rule on such a big scale like pushing out about 2,000 illegal immigrants in one operation.

The deputy governor also disclosed that local Thai officials had informed the Burmese authorities in advance about the repatriation.

"Though the Burmese first doubted whether we had trained the hilltribe people and wanted to send them back into Burma for some purpose, we later convinced them that we had to do it in accordance with the law," he said.

Burmese hilltribe and minority people fleeing Rangoon suppression have frequently sought refuge in Thai territory.

Sakda said most of the repatriated hilltribe people had illegally stayed in Thailand for years while some of them had just arrived from Burma months ago.

The provincial authorities had received a budget of only 70,000 baht to push the mountain people, most of whom were involved in deforestation in the areas, back into Burma, he said.

The deputy governor noted that it was difficult for local officials to prevent the repatriated hilltribe people from sneaking into Thailand due to the long and mountainous borderline.

**Army Forward Command in South Disbanded**  
*BK251015 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
*0530 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Statement by Major General Ophat Phothiphaet, deputy commander of the 4th Army Region, to a Radio Thailand correspondent in Yala Province; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The "Thaksin-302 Operation" has ended. The marine task force in the south was able to capture and destroy the main CPM [Communist Party of Malaya—FBIS] camp in Si Sakhon District, Narathiwat Province. We learned that the deputy leader of the CPM camp was seriously wounded. This was verified by the capture of brand new binoculars; only a leadership level CPM official uses such equipment.

"Thaksin-302 Operation" also reduced the influence of the CPM in its Zone 1. The Forward Command of the 4th Army Region operated just a little more than 1 year and was considerably successful. It forced members of the entire CPM Zone 2 to surrender, cut down the influence of the CPM by more than half, and was able to forge good rapport between Thai and Muslim citizens. For this reason, we will close down the Forward Command of the 4th Army Region from 28 September. The units which remain in the area have been instructed to continue relentless suppression of the remaining CPM guerrillas in the CPM Zone 1 and the terrorist bandits, as well as campaigns aimed at forcing their surrender. From 1 October, the tasks of the discontinued Forward Command will be reassigned to the 413d Civilian, Police, and Military Command in Yarang District, Pattani Province, which will get increased personnel and a general-level officer as its commander.

**Contract Signed for Antisubmarine Frigates**  
*BK250143 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
25 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong yesterday signed a 1,933-million-baht contract to hire the ItalThai Marine Co to build two anti-submarine frigates. The contract includes the purchase of the company's blueprints and material, which the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] will use to build another frigate by itself.

The contract requires the navy to pay back the cost in installments between 1988-1991.

According to the contract signed between Adm Tada and Dr Chaikut Kannasut, chairman of the ItalThai Group, the company will also provide technical assistance to the Navy Dockyard Department to build the third frigate.

The signing ceremony took place at the navy headquarters and was witnessed by senior navy officers and representatives from the British Embassy in Thailand.

The RTN last May appointed a committee, chaired by Navy Chief-of-Staff Adm Komut Kamonnawin, to select an appropriate model for the three frigates.

The committee last February selected the design of the Province class frigate developed by the Vosper Thornycroft Co of Britain.

The cabinet earlier this month approved the RTN's request in which the first two frigates with modern and sophisticated navigation equipment will be built at the ItalThai Marine dockyard in Samut Prakan Province.

Adm Thada said the RTN now has seven outdated anti-submarine frigates all of which are to be decommissioned. The two frigates to be supplied by ItalThai will represent the first phase of the modernization of the anti-submarine force.

**More on Annual Military Reshuffle List**

**Supreme Commander Defends List**  
*BK260040 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
26 Sep 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni said yesterday he was not a "rubber stamp" and doesn't have to agree to everything proposed to him.

He said he was not required by any regulations to consult commanders of the armed forces before amending the reshuffle lists submitted to him.

"The armed forces commanders send me the lists. If I agree with them, I pass them on to my superior. If not, I make changes," he said.

Adm Supha, who is due for retirement at the end of this month, has been criticized by the navy and air force chiefs, Adm Thada Ditthabanchong and ACM [Air Chief

Marshal] Praphan Thupatemi respectively, for changing their reshuffle lists.

The two commanders were particularly displeased by Adm Supha's rejection of their choice of successors. ACM Praphan showed his displeasure during a press conference last Friday while Adm Thada admitted he was unhappy with Adm Supha's changing of the navy's reshuffle list during an interview with reporters on Thursday.

"I am not a rubber stamp," Adm Supha told reporters yesterday. He defended his decision to later the reshuffle lists saying that it was his prerogative as the supreme commander.

Adm Supha also said that Praphan's reaction had not affected their personal relations. "I still respect him," he said.

Meanwhile, Defence Minister ACM Phaniang Kantarat yesterday denied making changes in the reshuffle lists.

He said he passed on the lists to the premier as they were without making any changes.

Meanwhile, an informed source reported yesterday that Phaniang has appointed Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as acting-supreme commander; the appointment goes into effect on October 1.

On September 30, Adm Supha will hand over his job to Gen Chawalit in a ceremony at the Supreme Command. The ceremony will begin at 10 am, the source said.

Phaniang said no one was qualified to succeed Adm Supha and thus Gen Chawalit was appointed acting-supreme commander.

Gen Chawalit has declined to hold the post of supreme commander concurrently with his post of army chief because he is against the practice of holding two army posts concurrently.

Phaniang said the premier also objects to any military officer holding two posts concurrently.

**Air Force Problems Cleared**  
*BK290129 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 Sep*  
87 p 6

[Text] All the "misunderstanding" about the reshuffle in the air force has been cleared, the spokesman of the air force said yesterday.

AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Sommut Sunthorawet, secretary of the Royal Thai Air Force, said there are "no more problems" about the reshuffle.

He said Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi on Friday summoned a group of air force officers who still had doubts about the reshuffle for a talk.



"The officers now understand the situation and have pledged to perform their duty to the best of their ability," Sommut said.

He said Air Force Chief-of-Staff ACM Kaset Rochananin was not offended though his nomination as the new air force chief was rejected.

"I admire his gentleness," he said.

Sommut said Kaset pledged to cooperate with ACM Woranat Aphichari who will succeed ACM Praphan as the air force chief next month.

Praphan last week criticized Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni for passing over Kaset in favour of Woranat as his successor.

Sommut also denied a rumour that there would be a major shake-up in the air force after Woranat becomes air force chief.

Praphan, meanwhile, said he did not expect any problems to arise after his retirement.

Praphan is scheduled to hand over his duty to his successor at the RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] headquarters on Thursday.

#### **Navy Chief Regrets Choice**

BK250133 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
25 Sep 87 p 1

[Text] Outgoing Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong expressed regret yesterday that his chosen successor had been passed over in the annual reshuffle.

Breaking his silence since the promotions were announced, Adm Thada said Adm Praphat Kritsanachan had moved up instead of Adm Komut Kamonnawin, whom he had nominated for the top post.

Adm Thada said he shared the feeling Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi expressed after his chosen successor was similarly passed over.

Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni, he said, should have consulted him before making any change to the list, which had been carefully screened by five admirals for three days.

The list was drawn up with the national interest in mind, he said, but it was changed without a word being said.

Adm Thada said the Supreme Commander had been in the Navy only 20 years.

The Navy commander said he did not know if other figures had influenced Adm Supha to change the nominations of the new chief and officers to other key posts.

#### **Military Grumbings Criticized**

BK260050 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Sep 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Military Commanders Must Stop Airing Personal Views"]

[Text] One more cry of "foul" has been voiced—something we do not need at all—about the annual military

reshuffle list. This time the complaint has come from royal Thai Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Thada Ditthabanchong who, quite belatedly on Thursday, said that he was not at all happy with the last-minute changes on the list of nominations for promotions and transfer of senior naval officers.

He was unhappy because the changes were made without his knowledge or consent. Royal Thai Air Force commander-in-chief ACM Praphan Thupatemi unleashed his utmost dissatisfaction with the reshuffle list for a similar grievance last week almost immediately after the list was published. All the arguments we used against Praphan that in giving a press conference about his personal views are applicable to the current incident.

Yesterday Supreme Commander Adm Supha Khotchaseni responded to Thada's complaint saying that he was no "rubber stamp" and that he did not have to approve everything put on his table. As we have pointed out, the commanders-in-chief make the recommendations and then these go up the line to the supreme commander, defence minister and ultimately the prime minister and there is no rule or regulation which says that the original recommendations should be followed.

The question now is: What next? Will it be the turn of some senior army generals to complain that they did not get the posts that they had been eyeing? And next week will it not be the turn of officers of the Supreme Command? Where do we stop all this bickering? If there is any organization which is fully disciplined in any country, it is the military. Where has disciplined behaviour gone? Are these high ranking officers, Praphan and Thada, setting a good example for the junior officers?

These laments over the reshuffle list should halt promptly because it could only cause ill-feeling within the armed forces—where there should be complete unity—and make outsiders come to wrong conclusions. This is the time for smooth transition. The retiring commanders should provide examples of leadership by accepting the outcome of the annual military reshuffle regardless of their personal opinions.

Next Tuesday, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is going abroad for two weeks. This will be a crucial time for him to show to the rest of the world that his administration has political stability and credibility. The grumbings in the military must stop.

#### **SIAM RAT Comments**

BK250219 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Sep 87 p 8

[Editorial: "The Argument That Must Stop Immediately"]

[Text] This year's annual military reshuffle list contains some controversies, one of which is the appointment of Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin, the favorite for the Air Force Commander post, as deputy commander,

while Assistant Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Woranat Aphichari was promoted instead to the position of Air Force commander. The appointments of the two officers greatly disappointed outgoing Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi because he proposed Air Chief Marshal Kaset as commander. Praphan's proposed appointment was reportedly changed by Supreme Commander Admiral Supha Khotchaseni, who did not explain the reason for the change, but it is felt that the change was the result of political pressure to comply with the wish of certain individuals who truly control the Armed Forces.

We fear that the issue will upset and cause division within the Air Force to the detriment of the country at large.

Proposed appointments of senior officials in the Armed Forces usually have to be approved by a meeting of the commanders of the Armed Forces. During such meetings, qualifications, seniority, the ability of recommended appointees, and their acceptance within their branches are thoroughly considered. Because the final appointments did not follow the approved procedures and lacked sound explanation, they could only evoke strong reactions from the officials concerned because the latter felt that they were not given due respect.

But the matter should cease to be an issue because the king has affixed his name to the list and no changes can be made. We appeal to all concerned to stop commenting on the matter before it further exacerbates the argument. Comment on the matter should end as a service to the king; the matter will go away quickly if this is done.

In any event, proper procedures should be strictly observed in future appointments of senior military officials to prevent internal division and repeated embarrassment.

The Army should be looked upon as a good example. Although some Army officers are disappointed by the latest reshuffle, each of them has kept calm and has not shown any reaction. The appointments can be thought of simply as a combination of fortune and suitability.

## BRIEFS

### Minerals Output Increases

Director General of the Mineral Resources Department Siwawong Changkhasiri reported a significant increase in the value of 36 types of minerals produced in Thailand in the 1st half of this year. According to him, from January to June this year Thailand's mineral output amounted to 7,500 million baht, representing an increase by 52%. The top minerals classified by output value include zinc, lignite, tin, limestone, lead, kaolin, and fluorite. The production value of zinc was more than 2,700 million baht, 5 times higher than a year ago. The production value and volume of lignite went up by 47%. Tin production dropped by 15%. [Summary] *[Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Sep 87 BK]*

## Vietnam

### PRC's Cambodian Settlement Stance Criticized

*BK241518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Article by Van Thanh in the NHAN DAN 23 September issue: "Who Is Creating Obstacles to a Solution of the Cambodian Issue?"]

[Text] Within the framework of the current situation worldwide and as a result of a new thinking due to efforts to solve international problems, there has been an irreversible trend toward using dialogue to settle global and regional conflicts and contradictions. That trend is developing in Southeast Asia and is reflected by both the individual and combined efforts of many countries.

The 29 July agreement between Vietnam and Indonesia on a cocktail party—an informal meeting of the two sides in the Cambodian issue on an equal footing and without preconditions or political labels—and the 27 August statement on the PRK national reconciliation policy are prominent events. Broad sections of public opinion throughout the world and region, including in many ASEAN countries, have highly valued these events and consider them the first step toward solving the issues in Southeast Asia and Cambodia.

It is regrettable that some forces are not only going against this common trend, but also want to block it. From Beijing, there have been both inciteful and jubilant words about the death of the cocktail party initiative. They acclaim the unenlightened forces in ASEAN who modified the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement by demanding that the dialogue between the two Cambodian sides be changed into a dialogue between the Cambodian parties and Vietnam and that the eight points of so-called Democratic Kampuchea serve as the basis for the talks. These demands have been coupled with the familiar allegations that Vietnam must completely withdraw its aggressive troops and Vietnam is not really prepared to talk, but only wants to perpetuate its occupation. Some have even said that the cocktail party initiative is a trap laid by Vietnam.

China made those allegations at the very moment that the 42d UN General Assembly was taking place, hoping they could smear Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Could it be that these slanderous arguments will help change the actual development of the situation?

The naked truth is that, at the request of the Cambodian people, Vietnam sent troops to Cambodia to help save a fraternal neighboring country from a genocidal regime that has been condemned worldwide, and since 1982, in response to a common aspiration and with PRK approval, Vietnam has effected an annual troop withdrawal pending a total withdrawal that is to be completed by 1990.

Another truth is that despite the efforts of Beijing and other reactionary elements to help the Pol Pot genocidal clique and the reactionary Khmer factions counter the

Cambodian revolution, the popularly elected PRK state is a truly democratic institution with control over the entire territory and managing all affairs in Cambodia. That state has made public a policy of national reconciliation and stands ready to meet with the other side in an effort to achieve it. The internal affairs of Cambodia must be settled by the two Cambodian sides through meetings and peaceful talks. The Indochinese countries give their support for this stance. Why is China against it? Beijing has more than once tried to foil all efforts leading to a breakthrough.

Beijing says it wants to solve the Southeast Asian issues, including the Cambodian issue. Yet, it is blocking the trend toward dialogue between the two Cambodian sides and the ASEAN countries and preventing the two Cambodian sides from meeting to achieve national reconciliation. There is enough evidence to say that Beijing wants to monopolize the dialogue, as it did with the United States when preventing Vietnam from talking with the latter in the early seventies. All that was motivated by its selfish interests.

Beijing claims it wants to see a quick political solution to the Cambodian issue while it actually opposes the six-point policy of national reconciliation, a correct and humanitarian policy recently issued by the PRK and aimed at uniting all Cambodian forces to build and defend the country for the sake of progress, prosperity, and the happiness of all Cambodian families. Does Beijing only want to reimpose the genocidal regime that has caused so much suffering for the people of this country?

In an attempt to justify its unjust stance and wrongdoings, China has tried in every way possible to show that Vietnam constitutes an obstacle to a political solution for the Cambodian issue. Yet, is it not very clear that Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries have already shown their goodwill? We have already made many sensible and reasonable proposals. The agreement reached on 29 July 1987 between Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, is an agreement between two groups of countries. The agreement is the result of our efforts and goodwill. We contend that this agreement must be implemented by both the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. China should not stand in our way.

As for the stagnation in Sino-Vietnamese relations, China also blames Vietnam for a lack of goodwill and for not matching words with deeds. Our people understand that the Sino-Vietnamese contradictions are of a transient nature and can be settled in a sensible and reasonable way. There is no difference in the basic and long-term interests of the two peoples who in the past have united and helped each other in the cause of national liberation and socialist construction. Therefore, we have tried our best to normalize relations between the two countries and restore the traditional Sino-Vietnamese friendship.

Our party and state have declared more than once that we are ready to resume talks with China at any time, at any level, and at any place, without preconditions, in order to solve the differences. We have carried out positive unilateral proposals such as observance of a cease-fire along the border, discontinuation of mutual invectives, and so forth, in an effort to ease the tension along the border and in relations between the two countries.

To our surprise, what we have received in return is an indifferent attitude which has been explained, as always, by the allegation that Vietnam is unwilling to consider the Cambodian issue, which constitutes the main obstacle to normalization of Sino-Vietnamese relations. Is it not true that this is another way of covering up an elaborate scheme aimed at isolating and weakening Vietnam, undermining the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, and sabotaging the unity between the Indochinese countries and the socialist countries?

The Vietnamese Government and people have always cherished the traditional Sino-Vietnamese friendship and have resolutely tried their best to promptly normalize relations between the two countries for the sake of the two peoples and peace, stability, cooperation, and development in all nations of the region.

We have sincerely shown our goodwill. Now, whether Sino-Vietnamese relations can progress and a fair political solution to the Cambodian issue be reached at an early date is China's responsibility. China has put up the obstacle, so it must remove the obstacle itself.

#### **1988 Trade Protocol Signed With CSSR**

*OW251117 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT  
25 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 25—A protocol on goods exchange and payment between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for 1988 was signed in Prague on Sept. 23.

According to the protocol, goods exchanges between the two countries in 1988 are expected to exceed 90 million rubles. Czechoslovakia will export to Vietnam its machines, equipment, commodities, semi-finished products and raw materials. Vietnam and Czechoslovakia will expand their cooperation in electronic industry which is estimated to account for 25 percent of the total value of goods exchange. For its part, Vietnam will export to Czechoslovakia its farm produce including coffee, tea, soybean and edible oil.

Signatories were Ta Ca and Jiri Nemec, Vietnamese and Czechoslovak vice ministers of foreign trade respectively.

#### **Nguyen Van Linh Admits Economic Problems**

*OW250755 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT  
25 Sep 87*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25—A conference of trading cadres of the southern provinces was held in the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector last June. Nguyen Van Linh,



secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. Follow excerpts of his address :

The trade service has two strategic tasks: One is to serve production and the other is to serve the people's life. The trade service must have a sizeable capital if it wants to exert a strong impact on production and control the sources of commodities. I have heard much about the difficulties in production, the sugar industry for instance. The sugar enterprises have had a lot of trouble searching for raw materials yet cannot meet the needs of production. [sentence as received] If the trade service could help, things would have been different. In the sugarcane growing areas, the trade service should hold meetings with the farmers, sign contracts to supply funds for them to buy rice and fertilizers.

If that can be done then when the harvest comes, they would sell their produce to the state at low prices, there is no reason for them to sell dearly...

The same should be done with regard to other production lines. This would help the trade service increase its contributions to the state but also its own capital... To serve the people's life, the trade service must purchase commodities at their sources at low prices and organize better their sales so that they can reach the hands of consumers. It should bring more goods direct to the canteens of the offices, factories, schools and hospitals to sell to the workers, public employees and students, instead of through the intermediary of private dealers. At town wards, we already have the marketing cooperatives which must be real ramifications of the state-run trade service... You seem to like selling goods at big department stores. I don't like very much this way of doing business. In my view, those big shops should sell only luxury goods and at high prices. Let those with money to spend go there to buy, we shan't sell at prices lower than on the free market. As for consumer goods, including industrial and handicraft goods, food and other farm products they should all go through the buying and selling operations of the state-owned trade service or the service and marketing cooperatives.

We must pay special attention to the political and ethical education of the trading cadres. Before his death, Lenin recommended the assignment of virtuous cadres particularly to these two branches: trade and tax. I think that the trade service should implement a number of policies aimed at ensuring a better life for its employees. Factory workers receive their pay according to assigned quotas while trade workers enjoy bonuses proportionally to their sales above quotas. Don't fear that some capable people might become capitalists because of their higher incomes. We must observe the motto of socialism: "The better one works the higher one's income and those able-bodied persons who don't work will receive nothing".

There still exist five economic sectors in our country. We must use the private traders but must guide their activities along the orientation and policies of the party and

state. In the process, we shall transform them and must not let the reverse happen—this, unfortunately, has been the case in some instances. Private traders bought off workers of the state trade service and turned them into their instruments. Private traders must be reorganized in both town and countryside. We should remember that private traders are also working people. It is necessary to let them gain reasonable profits provided that they sell goods at fixed prices and do not raise prices.

Through the education and reorganization of the private traders and the gradual expansion of production, we will be able to narrow the scope of their activities. At the same time, we shall enroll the best among them in the state-run trade sector or marketing cooperatives.

The enemy is continuing its sabotage. They smuggle untaxed foreign goods in and spirit gold out of the country. I suggest that the home trade service in cooperation with mass organizations launch a campaign not to use those foreign goods which can be made in the country even though the domestic brands might be not so good or might be a bit dearer. Only by encouraging the use of home-made goods can the production of consumer goods in the country develop. I know that some home-made consumer goods can match any of their foreign counterparts. For instance, our fabrics are not inferior to Thai fabrics. The problem is that many people only like foreign goods though they know that this costs us a lot of gold.

In that way there will be competition between home-made and foreign made goods.

As regards the speculators and smugglers, the trade service should closely coordinate with mass organizations and inspective organs, chiefly with the economic security service, to identify and duly punish them. To stabilize the market, a resolute fight must be waged against speculation and smuggling. But the essential is to expand the state-run and cooperative trade services and to purify the staff of these services.

Now I want to say a few words about prices. As you know, prices shot up in May and have continued to rise since. As a rule, more banknotes were issued, the budget deficit widened and the working people met more difficulties in their life even though their wages have doubled or trebled. In face of such a situation a number of wage-earners said they would accept commodities rather than money. No, we can't at any rate return to the outmoded payment in kind.

The present situation results chiefly from our poor management of the market and prices. There is a crying imbalance between supply and demand. Moreover, in recent past we suffered successive crop failures in both the south and the north. The peasants are unwilling to sell their surplus rice because they expect a rise of paddy price.

Once, prices have risen it would be difficult to bring them down—the same can be said of other commodities. Many consumer goods factories have held back their

products in the hope of higher prices. So did the trade service. What is more, in some localities, the authorities allowed the trade service to arbitrarily raise prices to make profits. In some cases, the prices were raised manyfold.

Now, about the provinces' budgets. We must practise strict thrift, not invest in constructions such as meeting halls and must guard against spendthrifts.

The present price-hike is a great disaster which we must join efforts to overcome.

**Directive on Using Press Against Negativism**  
*BK251120 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 24 Sep 87

["Text" of CPV Central Committee's "recently issued" directive on "Strengthen Party Leadership To Better Use the Press in the Struggle Against Negativism"]

[Text] In implementing the sixth party congress resolution, many newspapers and radio stations at the central and local levels have actively struggled against negativism. This has encouraged cadres, party members, soldiers, and people to participate in this struggle, initially restored the masses' confidence, and prompted party organizations and state agencies to settle more rapidly and effectively a number of negative cases and incidents. Through this, some newspapers and radio stations have shown improvement in both content and format and further tightened the relationship between the mass media and the public.

To continue this struggle in the right direction and with more efficiency it is necessary to overcome immediately the following weaknesses and shortcomings:

Some leading cadres of localities and sectors have yet to direct newspapers and radio stations to focus on main tasks and key issues, nor have they learned to use and support the latter as a sharp instrument in the struggle against negativism. Some localities have hesitated and, what is more, obstructed in one way or another efforts to make public negative cases and incidents. It still takes too much time to investigate, clarify, settle, and respond to some charges made by the press; and lessons have not yet been satisfactorily drawn for general education purposes from cases and incidents that have been settled. Newspapers and radio stations have failed to carefully investigate and consider the accuracy and effect of some cases and incidents before making them public. Some incidents thus made public are found to be false. A few articles published in the press reveal impure motive of the writers.

Furthermore, the struggle against negativism within the press circles is not up to par. The sense of responsibility and discipline in writing articles against negativism is not strictly observed.

To strengthen party leadership over the press in the struggle against negativism the Secretariat establishes the following points:

1. All party committee echelons, party and state organs, and cadres and party members should grasp even more profoundly the spirit of the sixth party congress resolution concerns the movement to purify party organizations and enhance their militant strength, to purify the state machinery and improve its managerial efficacy, to repel and eliminate negative phenomena, and to ameliorate social relations and realize social equity; and it is necessary to make public in the press and radio stations or through meetings of party organizations and mass societies cases involving cadres and party members, including high-ranking cadres, who commit serious mistakes regarding quality and ethics.

Past realities of the participation by the press in the struggle against negativism show that this orientation is correct. We must review and draw upon experience to develop the results already achieved and overcome the aforesaid shortcomings so as to continue stepping up the struggle against negativism in the press and on the radio.

2. Regarding public criticism in the press and on the radio, we must, as an immediate step, concentrate on criticizing bureaucratism, irresponsibility, violation of party and state viewpoints and policies, disruption of order and discipline, and serious wasteful practices; combat the oppression of the masses, totalitarianism, arbitrariness, illegal detention of people, and persecution and reprisal against critics; oppose all forms of corruption; publicly denounce degraded and degenerate elements who abuse their positions and authorities to seriously violate the law; and unmask and denounce tax evaders, commodity counterfeiters, speculators, and smugglers who upset the market, cause difficulties to the people's life, and damage the economy.

The publication of negative cases and incidents in the press must be aimed at serving general education purposes and deterring bad elements, with attention given to typical instances and those involving degenerate and deviant cadres and major speculators and smugglers.

3. All party committee echelons, party organizations, and heads of sectors must pay special attention to developing democracy, promote self-criticism and criticism in organizing activities for party units and organs, and promptly resolve in a fair and just manner what is raised by cadres, party members, and the masses in the course of self-criticism and criticism and through petitions and letters sent to their organizations so as to reduce considerably the number of critical articles to be carried by the mass media. On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and guidance over the participation of newspapers and radio stations under their jurisdiction in the struggle against negativism so as to ensure their strict observance of party lines and policies and promptly correct their mistakes without interfering deeply in their professional operation.



Voicing criticism openly in the press is a right of all cadres, party members, and citizens vis-a-vis all party and state organs, mass organizations, and social organizations of any sectors and levels, and all cadres who have committed wrongdoings.

Recently, an increasing number of letters, articles, and petitions of denunciation have been sent to the press and radio; most of the cases and affairs they brought up were true. Many other cases and affairs, however, were untrue; some of these letters, articles, and petitions were slanderous and disparaging in character. To ensure the truthfulness and enhance the quality of critical articles to be published in the press, their authors must conduct thorough investigations and examinations.

They must classify cases and affairs and select for reporting those which have a meaningful, educational, combative, and constructive character. They must ponder all possible consequences of the cases and affairs concerned, consult inspection and control organs or the echelons responsible for dealing with such cases and affairs, and exchange views with their direct supervisors and managers before deciding to publicize them. Other cases and affairs must be turned over to the responsible echelons, sectors, and establishments. These organizations must study and solve such cases and affairs in a serious and definite manner, then inform the press and radio as well as the authors of denunciation letters, articles, and petitions of the results of their action. Under no circumstances are they allowed to shelve any cases and affairs in an arbitrary fashion.

4. The truthful character of criticisms made openly in the press and on the radio and the accuracy of their details must be ensured. Utmost care must be taken to avoid errors, subjective comments, or unconstructive criticism. Journalists must have correct and pure motives, respect for the truth, and scientific work methods. They must painstakingly and thoroughly study all problems and carefully listen to many sources of information. The press and radio should choose their reporters and editorial cadres carefully, constantly improve their political standards and revolutionary virtues, and establish serious work regulations to bring into full play reporters' dynamism and guarantee the constructiveness and effectiveness of criticism. Those who voice criticisms in the press and on the radio with motives of individualism, discontent, or revenge; those whose criticisms are slanderous and opportunistic; and those who make use of criticism to disturb society, defame people, distort facts, arouse public opinion, and attack the regime must be severely dealt with in keeping with party discipline and state law. Once a person realizes that his criticism was wrong, he must rectify it and seriously criticize his own mistake in the press and on the radio. The press and radio must carry articles containing the different views of individuals or organizations subject to criticism in the press.

5. Editors in chief have the authority to make decisions on and must bear responsibility for open criticism reported in the press or on the radio in their charge. In

regard to cases and affairs on which a decision is difficult to make, they must solicit the advice of the comrades placed in charge of ideological work by the party committee echelons, sectors, or organizations concerned. If they deem it necessary, these comrades should hold further discussions with their overall supervisors or the collective leadership at their own echelon. In case of any differences of view between press and radio editors in chief and the party committee echelons concerned, the editors in chief must comply with the decision of the persons or party committee echelons directly leading them, but they are authorized to maintain their own views and report the matter to the higher echelon. After deciding against publicizing a case or affair in the press, the party committee echelon or leadership of the sector concerned must itself immediately report the matter to the next higher echelon or when necessary, the echelon above that. The upper echelons are responsible for considering the matter and giving a response with the shortest possible delay. Leaders or leading organizations are strictly forbidden to use their power to rein in the press's criticism of and struggle against negativism.

6. In its struggle against negativism, the press must not divulge party and state secrets. The national defense, public security, economic, and foreign affairs sectors should review specific past regulations on matters to be kept secret so as to ensure that state secrets are absolutely preserved, to propose revisions and amendments, to submit them to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision, and to notify the press of such decisions for implementation. No state organs, mass organizations, economic units, and social organizations are allowed to cite the need to keep secrets as a pretext to prevent the press from discharging its news-reporting function.

7. Collectives and individuals subject to criticism in the press must give public answers in which they accept correct criticism and clearly point out the measures and time period to be taken to correct their shortcomings. The newspapers and radio stations that carry critical articles about them will make public their acknowledgment of criticism. The press should cite the examples of public organs, units, and individuals accepting criticism or making self-criticism and scrupulously correcting their mistakes afterward. At the same time, the press should also make comments on the relevant cases to draw useful lessons from them.

If the subject of criticism by the press is being investigated by organs of law, the press has the right to refuse to publish answers he may give under the excuse of accepting criticism to justify himself or influencing public opinion.

Agencies and organizations receiving criticism or suggestions via the press or radio must, within a few months at the most, give public answers to the newspapers or radio



stations that originally carried the criticism or suggestions. In complex cases that require additional time to settle, a notice should be sent to the media, stating the reason for the delay. But answers must not be postponed for good.

Those who are subject to incorrect criticism have the right to demand a retraction in the press or on the radio and to claim settlement in accordance with the press code.

8. The responsibility of the press is to inform the public of negative phenomena and acts that are at variance with party discipline and the law of the state. The responsibility for dealing with cases raised by the press rests with party committee echelons and administrative levels—above all, leaders of the sectors concerned, control and inspection organs, and organs of law. If prosecution is warranted, public opinion in the course of adjudication should be closely monitored with the cooperation of the press.

9. It is strictly forbidden to persecute critics and take revenge on journalists or newspaper readers and radio listeners who write critical articles for the media. Party committee echelons and party organizations should take measures to protect journalists who actively struggle against negativism. If those who are subject to persecution or revenge happen to be members of the Vietnam Journalists Association, the association may directly intervene by contacting the responsible and competent organs to demand public exposure of and action against the persecutors and revengers. The Vietnam Journalists' Association should be revamped in order to fulfill its tasks satisfactorily in the new situation.

10. Pending promulgation of a new press code, all press activities must conform to the state legal documents already promulgated. The Ministry of Information is responsible for disseminating state regulations on the press to the various party committee echelons, state agencies, and press organs, and strictly ensuring their observance. Previous party and state regulations that

contradict the content of this directive are no longer valid and must be promptly rescinded. All state agencies should review these regulations for readjustment and promptly supplement them in accordance with this directive.

The standing body of the Council of Ministers shall guide the early compilation of a new press code for presentation to the National Assembly.

All party committee echelons should carefully study this directive and, on this basis, review their strong points and shortcomings in leading the press in the struggle against negativism in the past, and formulate plans to broadly disseminate this directive among cadres, party members, and people of all walks of life.

Regarding the contingent of propaganda and training cadres and press cadres, the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department, provincial and municipal party committees, and the various sectors having newspapers should organize sessions to intensively study the directive while drawing upon experience from both satisfactory and unsatisfactory activities in the past. They should also set forth a program of action for each newspaper and radio station in the coming period so as to mobilize all press and better use the strength of the press in the struggle against negativism with the aim of accelerating the process of democratization and realizing the tasks laid down by the sixth party congress.

While stepping up the struggle against negativism and enhancing its effectiveness, all newspapers and radio stations should pay attention to appropriately highlighting the superiority and achievements of our regime and praising good people and good deeds to build a new type of socialist man in all spheres of social life.

This directive shall be made public through the mass media.

## Australia

### Government Reacts Unfavorably to Fiji Coup

#### Suspends Economic Aid

*BK290921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0908 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Australia is to suspend economic aid to Fiji. After discussing the government's response to developments in Fiji, federal cabinet has decided not to recognize any government under the leadership of the coup leader, Colonel Rabuka. As well, Canberra will not accept a new Fijian high commissioner and will suspend economic aid to Fiji. However, Fijians who are currently at Australian universities will be allowed to continue their studies.

#### Hayden Predicts 'Backlash'

*BK290118 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0030 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] The federal cabinet is due to meet today to consider the latest developments in Fiji. A special task force set up by the federal government soon after the coup has worked throughout the weekend monitoring the situation in Fiji. Radio Australia's Canberra office says the task force has developed a list of options for the government to consider.

Meanwhile, the foreign affairs and trade minister, Mr Hayden, has warned that if Fiji declares itself a republic it would have to make a new application to stay in the Commonwealth of Nations. Mr Hayden said it required only one other Commonwealth country to object for such an application to be refused. He also warned that Fiji's economy could collapse as a result of the latest coup and that there could be a social backlash.

However, Mr Hayden said that if the situation worsened, Australia would seriously consider taking coordinated action with other countries, but he did not elaborate what action might be considered.

The Royal Australian Navy says it is also closely watching the situation in Fiji where there are between 4,000 and 5,000 Australian tourists and residents. The Navy says it has contingency plans for the evacuation of Australian citizens should the need arise.

#### Unions Call for Sanctions

*BK280655 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Text] The Australian Council of Trade Unions [ACTU] has called on the Australian Government to consider the reimposition of economic sanctions against the military regime. In a statement, the ACTU has condemned what he [not further identified] called the outrageous actions of Colonel Rabuka in staging the second military coup in Fiji in the space of 4 months.

The ACTU president, Mr Crean, says the action is in direct defiance of all progressive steps which had been taken to return the country to parliamentary democracy.

Mr Crean says the ACTU is calling on the federal government in coordination with other governments in the region to take the strongest and most effective action possible, including the consideration of effective economic sanctions against the military regime.

Mr Crean says the ACTU and the New Zealand Federation of Labor have already reimposed shipping and maritime bans against Fiji and will continue to monitor progress with a view to considering further action.

Meanwhile, the federal government has told the ACTU that union bans on trade with Fiji are neither helpful or effective. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says he had made this point to Mr Crean. Earlier, Mr Hayden said economic sanctions could be counterproductive for Australia's long-term interests. He also said there was no suggestion of Australia cutting diplomatic links with Fiji at this stage, because this would lessen Australia's ability to look after its interests.

#### Wheat Shipment in Jeopardy

*BK280659 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 28 Sep 87*

[Text] The Australian Wheat Board is hopeful that a \$1 million grain shipment to Fiji will go ahead this week despite new union bans on trade to the Pacific island. The board says the Waterside Workers Federation has agreed to continue loading 8,000 tons of wheat onto a vessel at Newcastle in New South Wales. But it says the departure of the shipment will still rely on the Seamen's Union agreeing to allow the boat to leave Australian waters. The board says discussions are being held with that union to ensure the grain vital to Fiji's food supply can be moved.

The Australian board won a similar concession during the first coup when it contended that its \$10 million annual grain market could be jeopardized by union bans.

#### Opposition Leader Comments

*BK270907 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] The leader of the federal opposition, Mr Howard, has supported the intervention of Australian military forces in Fiji if the evacuation of Australian citizens becomes necessary. Speaking on national television, Mr Howard said military intervention could not be justified on any other grounds.

[Begin recording] I would totally support the use of Australian forces to protect Australian citizens and secure their safe evacuation if that were necessary. I certainly wouldn't think it would be wise for us to contemplate military intervention to overturn the coup nor do I think we should be rushing into economic sanctions. But as much as we deplore what has happened, are we to lapse into a situation that every time something occurs in another country we don't like, we impose economic sanctions? I think we are getting ourselves into a terrible tangle if we start doing that. [end recording]

In the same program, Mr Howard criticized the role of Australian intelligence services saying Australia should have had better warning of Colonel Rabuka's plans for a second coup.

#### **Court Refuses 'Spycatcher' Injunction**

*BK290506 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0430 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] The High Court of Australia has refused a request from the British Government to grant an injunction restraining publication in Australia of the book, *Spycatcher*. Lawyers for the British Government yesterday sought the injunction against the publishers, (Heinemann).

The book written by a former British counterespionage agent, Mr Peter Wright, who now lives in Australia, alleges that the Soviet Union had a spy in the top leadership of the British secret service.

Today's High Court decision effectively means that the book could be on sale in Australian bookshops within 1 week.

In handing down his decision, High Court Justice Sir William Dean said Mr Wright was an elderly man in ill-health who had already been subjected to 2 years of injunctions and proceedings against him.

Counsels for the British Government are now seeking instructions on whether to appeal to a full bench of the High Court.

### **Fiji**

#### **Col Rabuka Addresses Nation 28 September**

*BK290840 Melbourne Overseas Service in English  
0711 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Statement made by Fiji Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka at 29 September news conference in Suva—recorded]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. The task of introducing and implementing changes in any society, in country, is not an easy one. It is often misunderstood. It does not always receive the full support it deserves.

On 14 May 1987, the Royal Fiji Military Forces carried out a coup d'etat to preempt a bloody situation in our beloved our country and a devastation of homes and businesses. Thanks to that military intervention many lives, homes, and businesses have been saved. To prevent a recurrence of a blood bath and the destruction of homes and businesses, the security forces believe that it was essential to have a constitution for Fiji to entrench and secure political power for the interests of the indigenous Fijian people. On that basis, the governor general assumed full executive power on 19 May. The Great Council of Chiefs met shortly after and submitted a number of recommendations to the governor general to be included in, or be part of, the new constitution.

As I said, constitutional amendments or a new constitution were the only solution to prevent bloodshed in this country. Four months have passed, and what became more important was a caretaker government and not constitutional amendments. And this occurred because of deliberate advice and activities of a number of officials and other persons. So we are back to square one as a result. Arson, destruction of property, and violence broke out. The security forces again assessed the situation, and we were compelled on Friday, 26 September, to act again in the national interest. I wish to assure that with your continued cooperation, the period of restrictive activity will be reduced to a bare minimum. In fact, the feedback I have had from various parts of the country is that the curfew has been very favorable, and many citizens said they felt more secure as a result of the current (?situation in the country).

But to get back to the development I spoke about earlier, on Sunday, I and senior military, police, and prison officers had a full and frank meeting with Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau. It was a very friendly meeting and was conducted in typical Fijian tradition and in a way (?that we all know about). Ratu Sir Penaia stated his position, and my colleagues and I explained to him that the military action on Friday was the only way possible for the wishes and aspirations of the Fijian people to be met.

Yesterday, I had three major meetings. The first was with the judges of our Supreme Court. I explained to them the position of the security forces and the relevant constitutional matters. The judges explained their position and their commitment to their [words indistinct]. The process of abrogation of the 1970 Constitution was also discussed, and the judges preferred to wait and see the new legal machinery before discussing cooperation.

In my meeting with the heads of statutory bodies, I discussed with them their continued cooperation and pointed out that channels of communication with government to government will remain the same. I also met with heads and [words indistinct] diplomatic corps in Fiji yesterday, and explained to them the recent development which has taken place in this country. I gave my personal assurance that the safety of all foreign nationals in Fiji will be protected to the best of the ability of the security forces. I also gave my personal assurance that the persons still under detention by the security forces will be released very shortly, and that their safety will also be protected.

As you are no doubt aware, banks were closed yesterday. [Words indistinct] since this morning. I have to take this decision as a result of information I received that some bank employees were helping their friends to transfer funds overseas. The governor of the Reserve Bank has promised to ensure that the normal procedures for such financial transactions are observed.

Finally, fellow citizens, I must also let you know that I shall be discharging responsibility as chairman of the Council of Ministers. I have also concluded the appointment of members of this council and I shall be issuing a



release of some of their names shortly. Pursuant to my reassumption of authority, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau is no longer the head of the government of Fiji. I, in my capacity as commander of the security forces, have assumed full authority over national affairs. I will issue a proclamation declaring Fiji a republic, and myself as interim head of government.

It is my intention that the republic of Fiji should remain in the Commonwealth of Nations as a member country. The 1970 Constitution of Fiji is no longer in force. A new constitution is being drafted and it will be promulgated soon. In the meantime, our rules and regulations for the administration of the country will be promulgated by the Queen. I wish to assure you that Ratu Sir Penaia is free and well and unharmed. I also wish to assure you that all persons detained by the security forces are well.

Fellow citizens, there are others who will criticize my course of action. But I acted solely in the interest of the country and in your interest by preventing violence of the worst kind. I intend to disband the Council of Advisers as soon as I make new appointments to the new Council of Ministers. I wish to assure you that the security forces would do all in its power to maintain law and order in the country and to foster peace and harmony.

I also wish to assure all races in this country that they have nothing to fear from the new administration. Our current actions were not based on race but on reality. We are one nation; we have differences of opinion as to this solution, but I and the new administration believe that time will prove that our action is right.

To the outside world and especially to our traditional allies, we ask you to understand and appreciate what is taking place here in Fiji. It certainly is not a security threat to you, it will not affect your interests. And my administration wishes to maintain cordial and friendly neighbors. We ask you to understand the developments which have and are taking place in Fiji. Interference in the domestic and internal affairs of Fiji is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. My administration will conduct its external affairs within the framework of established norms and factors of relations between states and in keeping with international law.

Security, peace, law, and order will be our main priority as my administration proceeds to appoint a new government, promulgate a new constitution, and launch a new chapter in the history of our beloved country. Your support and your participation in getting Fiji back on the road to progress are essential to our success. Let us all now move forward together to a better Fiji.

God bless Fiji!

**Rabuka Abolishes Governor General Post**  
*BK290730 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
0700 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] Fiji's military ruler, Colonel Rabuka, has declared the country a de facto republic saying that the governor general no longer had any authority. Col Rabuka told a

news conference in Suva that an interim council of advisers would contain three military representatives.

The colonel would not say how many people would be on the council of advisers and that further details of the country's interim government would be released over the next few days.

He said the governor general, Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, had declined to head the proposed government. As a result, Col Rabuka said he had taken the only option left opened to him, that was to go ahead and steer the country toward perhaps becoming a republic.

He said he would soon abolish the constitution eliminating the post of governor general and the country's judiciary. Col Rabuka said the positions had already been effectively abolished because his new military administration did not recognize the authority of the governor general.

The colonel seized control of the country in a military coup at the weekend—the second time he had done so in 4 months. Col Rabuka said he would not physically remove the governor general from Government House, his official residence. He said there would not be any reason for Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau to leave because his authority would not be recognized in Fiji. [sentence as heard]

Col Rabuka said the constitution would be rewritten and that judiciary who were opposed to him would be replaced.

#### **Ganilau Refuses To Step Down**

*BK281501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1433 GMT*  
28 Sep 87

[Text] Suva, Sept 28 (AFP)—The leader of the military coup in Fiji, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, on Monday scrapped the South Pacific nation's constitution and called on the governor-general to resign.

But Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau refused to relinquish his duties, said a member of a delegation led by Col Rabuka that went to see the governor-general.

"I am very much in control and I refuse your request," the source quoted Ratu Ganilau as saying.

The response indicated a tense stand-off between the head of Friday's coup and the official representative of Queen Elizabeth, officially Fiji's head of state since independence from Britain in October 1970.

Col Rabuka told foreign diplomats here earlier Monday he had abrogated the constitution in force since 1970 and would announce the appointment of a council of advisers by early Tuesday to run an interim government.

The colonel, who had also led a coup in May that overthrew an elected government that for the first time was dominated by Fiji's majority Indian community,

spoke with diplomats from 12 countries for 25 minutes after summoning them to the government offices in central Suva, diplomatic sources said.

Senior diplomats from Australia, Britain, India, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the United States read statements to Col Rabuka, the sources told *Agence France-Presse*.

The diplomats said their attendance at the meeting implied no recognition of the military regime and that they supported the executive authority of the governor-general under the constitution.

In response to questions from French charge d'affaires, Bernard Boulard, Col Rabuka said he had abrogated the constitution, would appoint a new government, and set up a Council of Indian Affairs to deal specifically with matters relating to Fiji's ethnic Indians.

Descendants of Indian labourers make up a slight majority of Fiji's 700,000 people, but indigenous Melanesians had until elections in April always dominated government.

Col Rabuka told the diplomats he expected to move quickly on the matter of the constitution, making a number of changes he deemed necessary.

The countries delivering statements sought assurances—which the colonel gave—that their nationals would be protected.

The sources said Papua New Guinea delivered a statement released by Prime Minister Pias Wingti earlier Monday, saying that he did not see the coup as an appropriate way of resolving Fiji's problems.

Also at the meeting were diplomatic representatives from China, Malaysia, South Korea and Tuvalu.

Supreme Court judges told Col Rabuka Monday they would not recognise him as head of state, throwing their full support behind the constitution and Ratu Ganilau.

The Supreme Court was suspended Friday when Col Rabuka—a veteran of UN peacekeeping duties in the Middle East—staged his second coup in 19 weeks.

Earlier it was learned that the judges had rejected the colonel's demand that they either work with his military regime or be removed from office.

Chief Justice Sir Timoci Tuivaga told Radio New Zealand the judges "are still in office and will go to the courts today to hear cases," despite the regime's announcement that the courts have been closed.

Sir Timoci said Col Rabuka had no legal authority and was acting illegally in all he was doing.

One of the judges, Kishore Govind, was released Monday after being held for 62 hours by security forces. Mr Govind, who had strongly criticised the coup of May 14, was arrested shortly after the second coup Friday.

He was freed in time to attend a scheduled meeting between the judiciary and Col Rabuka.

Meanwhile Col Rabuka ordered banks in Fiji to remain closed, apparently to stop any run on foreign currency.

He said the regime would begin releasing people detained since Friday's coup, but gave no indication whether they would include Dr Timoci Bavadra, who was deposed as prime minister in the first coup on May 14.

**Trade Union Leaders Reportedly Arrested**  
BK260619 Hong Kong AFP in English 0609 GMT  
26 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Canberra, Sept 26 (AFP)—Two top Fijian trade union leaders were among the persons arrested following Friday's military coup in Fiji, officials said here Saturday.

The officials said that James Raman, the head of Fiji's trade union movement, had been arrested along with another union official, Bob Kumar.

A judge, Justice Govind, was also believed to be held in custody by soldiers, they said. [passage omitted]

The move by Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, who Friday executed his second coup d'etat in four months, could spark sanctions by Australia's trade union movement, observers said.

The officials said the federal cabinet would consider its response the coup on Monday when Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived back in Australia after cutting short an overseas trip.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke late Friday did not rule out economic sanctions.

There were no immediate plans to send the Royal Australian Navy, which is on standby in Sydney Harbour, into Fiji unless the situation worsened, officials said.

They also said there was no immediate concern about Australian tourists in Fiji, although it was desirable that no Australians visited the troubled nation.

**Magazine Protests Detention of Correspondent**  
HK281314 Hong Kong AFP in English 1220 GMT  
28 Sep 87

[Text] Hong Kong, Sept 28 (AFP)—The *Far Eastern Economic Review* Monday protested to Fijian coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka over the detention of its Fiji correspondent, Robert Keith-Reed.

"We must protest in the strongest possible terms against the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* correspondent, Robert Keith-Reed," the Hong-Kong based weekly said in a telex to Col Rabuka.

An army spokesman in Fiji confirmed Saturday that Mr Keith-Reed was among people, including former members of the government, being held by security forces following a military coup Friday, and the *Review* said Monday that he was still being held.

The *Review* said that Mr Keith-Reed "is a man of the highest possible integrity" and "has both in his writing and in his publishing, consistently demonstrated loyalty and sympathy to the nation of Fiji."

"His illegal detention is outrageous and a matter we intend to raise with regional and global media organization," said the telex, signed by the magazine's editor, Derek Davies.

Mr Keith-Reed is also the publisher of the local *Islands Business* magazine.

Col Rabuka said in Suva Monday that the regime would start releasing the detainees.

### New Zealand

**Marshall Condemns Fiji Move to Republic**  
*BK291112 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Wellington Sept 29 (AFP)—New Zealand Tuesday condemned the decision by Fiji coup leader Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka to declare a republic and announced measures to limit its ties with the state.

New Zealand "does not recognise Rabuka as the legitimate authority in Fiji," foreign Minister Russell Marshall told a press conference after Col Rabuka announced in an address to the nation that it would declare a republic.

New Zealand "deplores and condemns" Col. Rabuka's decision to "usurp the authority of the governor-general of Fiji," Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau, Mr. Marshall said.

He stopped short of breaking formal relations with the military regime now in control in the South Pacific state, but announced a series of moves aimed at limiting relations with Fiji.

These included the "total" removal of military cooperation between Fiji and New Zealand and refusing to enter fresh negotiations for a sugar agreement with Fiji. The present supply agreement ends in March.

New Zealand would also take "a much tougher line" on New Zealand aid to Fiji, aimed at reducing it to nil over a period of time.

"There will be a distinct (further) cooling of relations with Fiji, because we are not at all inclined to deal with Rabuka," said Mr. Marshall.

New Zealand's high commissioner would "stay there (in Suva) for now," but there would be a complete review of diplomatic representation and staffing levels by New Zealand.

Mr. Marshall said an agreement reached with Ratu Ganilau for a new Fiji high commissioner in Wellington had "now been undone."

"It seems clear Rabuka intends to establish a regime in which the rights of Fiji's citizens of Indian origin will be downgraded. This is absolutely contrary to all the principles that New Zealand stands for."

The New Zealand action was "to demonstrate New Zealand's wholehearted rejection of what is now happening in Fiji."

He said any "recovery" of New Zealand's relations with Fiji would "depend on how Fiji plays it", but that sooner or later there would have to be some dealings.

### Papua New Guinea

**Wingti Discourages Intervention Into Fiji**  
*BK270830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 27 Sep 87*

[Text] Port Moresby, Sept 27 (AFP)—Papua New Guinea Sunday called on foreign countries not to intervene in Fiji in the wake of Friday's military coup.

Papua Prime Minister Paias Wingti said military rule was not the long-term solution to Fiji's problems and his government supported the return of civilian constitutional rule.

But he said outside intervention would be illegal and unhelpful.

"There are obviously deep-seated, underlying problems which must be addressed if peaceful solutions to Fiji's problems are to be found," he said in a statement Sunday.

Opposition leader Michael Somare also called on foreign countries to respect Fiji's sovereignty. He said that although events in the country were potentially destabilizing to the region, they were an internal matter and foreign countries should not intervene unless requested.

**Defense Minister on Expanding Military**  
*BK290549 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Sep 87*

[Text] Papua New Guinea is to expand its armed forces with an emphasis on maritime and air capability under a new defense policy announced today. The defense minister, Mr James Pokasui, told parliament that while diplomacy was the first line of defense it must be supplemented by a credible military deterrence capability. He said the defense forces would be reorganized with provision for highly mobile land elements trained in guerrilla and anti-guerrilla techniques. Seaborne forces would be trained and equipped for clandestine operations, including mine laying.

Mr Pokasui said while new patrol boats being supplied by Australia would give his country a new deep water operations capability, they did not suit Papua New



Guinea's conditions and would need to be modified. This also meant that Papua New Guinea would look elsewhere outside its traditional supplier country in acquiring boats most suited to its security and defense.

The air squadron would also be modernized to provide greater reconnaissance and resupply capability with the possible purchase of helicopters. Mr Pokasui said defense force numbers should be lifted above the current 3,500 limit, a reserve unit raised and provisionally made

for conscription. This would have the added benefit of helping resolve the nation's unemployment problem and allow Papua New Guinea to fulfill its international responsibilities such as contributing to UN peace-keeping forces.

Mr Pokasui told parliament the government also planned to increase its military presence along the land border with the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya.

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